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DAILY HAILS REAGAN ON GOVERNMENT DECENTRALIZATION

PY061210 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 30 Jan 81 p 6

[Editorial: "The Problem Is the Government"]

[Text] Reagan's inaugural speech could have also been addressed to the Argentine people, in reality, the message of the new U.S. President is aimed at practically all the inhabitants of this world overwhelmed by the growing centralization and intervention of their governments in all aspects of their lives. Therefore, it is appropriate to mention the slogan: "The government is not the solution but the problem." In many ways, state intervention creates distortions which, in order to cover them up, require other interventionist measures which also create distortions and so on indefinitely. The state intervenes so much that Reagan had to recall: "We are a nation that has a government, not the other way around." But is this really true? When the state owns the country's largest and most important enterprises, like tourist hotels, factories that make refrigerators and others that make essence for perfumes, as well as extensive mining reserves--preventing private individuals from exploiting the main sources of wealth in their provinces; when the state decides how people must take care of their health and how much to save for old age; and when more than 41 percent of the GDP is used to cover this enormous government apparatus, is it not better to say that it is actually the government that owns the country? Looking at it from this point of view, Reagan's remarks seem--for many countries, among which we unfortunately must be included--more like a wish than a reality.

In this respect, the U.S. President said: "It is time to check and reverse the growth of government, which shows signs of having grown beyond the consent of the governed." He added: "It is my intention to curb the size and influence of the federal establishment and to demand recognition of the distinction between the powers granted to the federal government and those reserved to the states or to the people." A similar measure is urgently necessary in our country, where constitutional limitations to the central government have become in many cases a dead letter due to government actions under the protection of complacent legal interpretations. We have a recent example of this in the mining sector; it is affecting Santa Cruz Province, which has a low population density.

Certainly, the financial system which supports these government actions should be mentioned. Regarding taxes, President Reagan's position on cutting taxes is well known. "...By a tax system which penalizes successful achievements and keeps us from maintaining full productivity." He could have said that the exaggerated U.S. tax burden encourages the so-called underground economy, or black market, which is believed to equal 20 percent of the GDP of that country.

Regarding the financing of the monstrous government, the new President said: "But, great as our tax burden is, it has not kept pace with public spending. For decades we have piled deficit upon deficit, mortgaging our future and our children's future for the temporary convenience of the present."

After mentioning these deficits, President Reagan refers to the second source of financing of the public sector: inflation. He said: "We suffer from one of the longest and one of the worst sustained inflations in our national history. It distorts our economic decisions, penalizes thrift and crushes the struggling young and fixed-income elderly alike." What can we say about our country regarding this statement? U.S. inflation, compared to ours, is insignificant. As a result of this inflation--not disregarding the good intentions of some officials--we can truthfully say that our country lacks any currency, as we have recently commented.

President Reagan said: "It is not my intention to do away with government. It is, rather, to make it work--work with us, not over us; to stand by our side, not ride on our back. Government can and must provide opportunity, not smother it; foster productivity, not stifle it.

This sentence must be remembered when we get in long lines to pay taxes, when our productivity is reduced to useless red tape, when electricity is inexplicably cut off, when telephone communications are interrupted and when we contribute for undisclosed purposes.

The political bases for the process of national reorganization contain many--practically all--of the principles which inspired Reagan's speech. The most important one refers to the size of the state, namely the principle of the supporting role of the state. This is so important that, according to the bases for national reconstruction, the idea of encouraging collective ownership of the means of production will not be acceptable. If the full application of the principle of the supporting role of the state is not accelerated, we would have to recall the slogan: "Do as I say..."

MORE ON ARRESTED CHILEANS; DESCRIPTION OF BASES

PY062311 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The four Chilean cartographers arrested 2 weeks ago by the Argentine gendarmerie have been visited in prison by the Chilean Consul in Santa Cruz Province.

Press reports have stated in the past few days that the Chilean citizens did not set up complete monoliths, but only placed the bases with an inscription which reads: "This material belongs to the Chilean Government; its destruction is prohibited."

BRIEFS

MAGAZINES BANNED--(NA)--The government has banned the distribution, sale and circulation of the magazines INFORME and IMAGEN DE NUESTROS DIAS for "preaching Marxist ideology and promoting class struggle," government house officials announced last night. The decree, signed by President Jorge Videla, says that the magazines are aimed at youth and union organizations and that their content threatens public order and security. [Text] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 6 Feb 81 p 1 PY]

PRESIDENT SAYS UNIONS SHOULD NOT OPPRESS WORKERS

PY061352 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Unions should be at the service of their members and not get involved in political activity to oppress humble workers, said President Luis Garcia Meza at government house yesterday during a ceremony which Bolivian oil workers decorated the president in a demonstration of support for the government economic policies and for decisions made in support of Bolivian Government Oil Deposits, YPFB. The chief of state emphasized the important role of the armed forces in the process of national reconstruction.

[Begin Garcia Meza recording] The armed forces are obliged to restore public tranquillity, guarantee the livelihood of the people, create adequate conditions for work and investments and eliminate political activity in unions. We will not oppose unions, because they are the most appropriate means to defend and improve the working conditions of the workers, but unions should be at the service of their members and not get involved in political activity to oppress the humble and noble workers of this land. [end recording]

BISHOPS CRITICIZE TORTURE, DRUG TRAFFICKING

PY060202 Paris AFP in Spanish 1547 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] La Paz, 5 Feb (AFP)--In a communique published today in the Catholic newspaper PRESENCIA, the Bolivian bishops again expressed their concern at the continued use of physical and psychological torture against some persons and at the huge illegal drug traffic that exists in the country. The episcopal conference, which met in Cochabamba last 18 September, also resolved to reiterate the concepts of its pastoral letter entitled "Dignity and Freedom," which is considered the most critical document published so far about the military regime in Bolivia. The religious document requests of the authorities that the perpetrators and instigators of tortures not only be dismissed but also punished in accordance with the law. The bishops also referred to the tragic incidents of last 15 January, when seven leaders of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] were killed in a clash with the police, according to the official report. The conference stated that the above incidents should be clarified to established guilt and let the truth prevail. It then stressed that the illegal traffic of drugs, which has caused an escalation of immorality and corruption within and outside the country, has undermined Bolivia's image abroad.

The pastoral document also noted that the economic measures adopted by the government should not worsen the already precarious situation of the majority and called upon businessmen and the government to prevent the escalation of unemployment. On reviewing the events that have taken place over the past 6 months in the country, the bishops said that since the coup of 17 July 1980, freedom of expression has not improved as expected, and that the church itself has experienced this in its efforts to disseminate the Christian message. The document charges that pressure has been exerted on mass communications media and that since the government is the only source of information, this prevents individuals from exercising their right to answer charges and to legitimately defend themselves. As well as requesting the removal of restraint on all communications media, the church has expressly asked for the reopening of the catholic radio stations Fides and Pio Doce, which are temporarily closed.

The bishops made it clear that they do not want the church to be used by any political sector and that they are willing to engage in a dialogue with the regime provided the following conditions are observed: mutual respect, truth and the sincere wish to seek justice and fraternity. The communique was signed by Cardinal Clemente Maurer and 16 bishops of all regions of Bolivia.

GOVERNMENT TO BUILD NEW AMMUNITION FACTORY

PY051719 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 Jan 81 p 19

[Text] Sao Paulo--Specialized Engineers, Inc (ENGESA), the most important factory for wheeled light armored vehicles in the West, is going to build an ammunition factory shortly to replace imports. The factory will be built in Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais, where ENGESA is already manufacturing bullets for its 90 mm cannon which is manufactured in Bahia by its subsidiary ENGEX [expansion unknown].

It was disclosed yesterday that the decision to build this new factory, in which ENGESA will invest over $100 million, was taken in August 1980 by the federal government. The aim of this factory is to substitute for the imports of ENGESA and the ordnance industry (IMBEL) as well as increasing foreign sales. In the balance sheet published yesterday, ENGESA's invoicing shows an increase from 2,830,000,000 cruzeiros to 5,446,000,000 cruzeiros, which represents a 45 percent increase. The net profit of the past year was higher than the inflation rate, reaching 430,566,000,000 cruzeiros as compared to 171,566,000,000 cruzeiros of the previous year.

ENGESA will create a subsidiary which will administrate the ammunitions factory. The current production line will not be altered and production of Jararaca, Urutu and Cascavel type vehicles, as well as other wheeled vehicles developed by the enterprise will be maintained. However, all these units will be improved but without reaching the degree of sophistication of their equivalents which are manufactured in other countries, since this is how ENGESA maintains competitive prices which are accessible to developing countries.

ENGESA is negotiating a new export contract with Iraq and for this reason its president, Jose Luis Whitaker Ribeiro, is traveling to that country. The government of Iraq has hailed the use of the ENGESA light armored vehicles due to their performance in the war with Iran. With the new ammunition factory ENGESA will complete a cycle necessary to meet the country's needs for war materiel: the factory already manufactures 90 mm cannons through its subsidiary ENGEX in Bahia; it has a company for research of new equipment (ENGEPEQ); a training company (ENGEVIDEO); as well as a "trading company" [in English] for exports (ENGEXCO) with a gross income of 3.2 billion cruzeiros. According to ENGESA's balance sheet, the gross income of ENGEX during 1980 amounted to 756 million cruzeiros.

The Juiz de Fora factory, which already manufactures ammunition for the 90 mm cannon which is fitted onto the light armored units, also plays an important role in ENGESA's exports. This factory will start producing under the BEFLEX [expansion unknown] program worth $1.6 billion for 10 years. During 1981 ENGESA will also export arms to the United States and the PRC to cover contracts signed with the governments of those countries. Other countries of the Middle East are also interested in its products but ENGESA cannot reveal any names. A country usually requests absolute secrecy when it is interested in purchasing arms from another country and the transaction is only revealed due to negligence.

SOVIET UNION UNABLE TO RENEW PETROLEUM CONTRACT

PY051228 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Jan 81 p 19

[Text] The Soviet Union's state petroleum enterprise has informed the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (Petrobras) that it is unable to renew its contract to supply 21,000 barrels of petroleum per day and mentioned the instability of the international market, due to the Iran-Iraq conflict, as one of the reasons. A Petrobras source disclosed yesterday that the Soviet authorities have stated that the signing of a new contract will be possible as soon as this problem is overcome. The Soviet Union is the most important petroleum producer in the world, with a production of nearly 12 million barrels per day but, surprisingly, it is purchasing petroleum from Iran.

After several years of not selling petroleum to Brazil the Soviet Union was one of the many countries which, after the Iran-Iraq war broke out, offered petroleum to Petrobras in September. A 3 month contract was signed in October for the supply of 21,000 barrels per day. Upon inquiries on the possibility of renewing the contract, which expired at the beginning of the current month, Petrobras was informed of the current Soviet position. The Soviet petroleum supply is included in a series of additional contracts Petrobras signed as of October to replace the 200,000 barrels per day which Brazil stopped receiving after the war in the Persian Gulf broke out. According to Petrobras, this cut in petroleum supply from the Soviet Union will only be reflected in the policy of seeking several suppliers.

PRESIDENT DENIES NUCLEAR AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE

PY090140 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0150 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 6 Feb (TELAM)--Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo has ruled out the possibility of a nuclear agreement with France while remarking that there will be more intense cooperation between the two countries in that sector. In statements published by the local press today, Figueiredo briefly took stock of the results of his recent visits to France and Portugal.

The president said the French Government is interested in encouraging broad nuclear cooperation with Brazil, but it does not plan to sign any kind of agreement in that sector. He added that in the talks he had with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, he asked the latter to intercede with the United States to concentrate more on the North-South dialogue rather than on East-West relations.

Regarding the trip to Portugal, he stated that he had frank and open talks with President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, but he did not disclose what subjects had been brought up.

Figueiredo also reported that he will make an official visit to Colombia from 11 to 13 March and announced that he will probably visit the FRG and Romania this year.

FINANCE MINISTER DETAILS CREDITS GRANTED BY FRANCE

PY060055 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Feb 81 p 7

[By correspondent Reali Junior]

[Excerpt] Paris--The financial balance of President Figueiredo's trip to France was summed up last night by Finance Minister Ernane Galveas, after the sigining of the financing contracts with the French bank system. The package now totals $948 million, scheduled for the next 2 years. According to the finance minister, financing totaling $1.49 billion has been authorized for this year, divided into French treasury credits totaling $395 million, export credits totaling $268 million and bank credits totaling $775 million.

The Candiota project [coal-burning thermoelectric plant to be built near Bage, Rio Grande so Sul State] will receive $120 million in French treasury credits, $27 million in export credits, and $160 million from the French bank system. Petrobras has been granted $87 million in French treasury credits and $100 million from the bank system to purchase two French petrochemical ships and to purchase ships from the Brazilian market.

The Belo Horizonte railroad project will receive $64 million from the French treasury, $36 million in export credits, and $160 million from the bank system. The "Dacta" project, which provides for the installation of an air-traffic control system, will receive $45 million from the French treasury, $205 million in export credits, and $316 from the bank system. The Corumba hydroelectric dam project will receive $40 million from the French treasury and $40 million from the bank system.

The Balbina hydroelectric plant will receive only $26 million from the French treasury and $26 million from the bank system, while the coal gassification project will receive $13 million from the French treasury and $13 million from the bank system.

According to Minister Galveas, by 1982 the project to purchase two offshore oil rigs for Petrobras will redeive $134 million from the French treasury and $134 million from the bank system. The Tres Irmaos hydroelectric dam project in Sao Paulo will receive $60 million from the French treasury and $60 million from the bank system, and the Nilo Pecanha hydroelectric dam in Rio de Janeiro will receive $55 million from the French treasury and $55 million from the banks.

The minister also mentioned the signing of a contract outside the protocol to finance the Samuel power plant, which will receive $31 million in export credits and $31 million from the French bank system. Galveas called attention to the total amount of credits through the French treasury department and through the export credits, which amounts to $663 million and will allow the purchase of Brazilian equipment to carry out these projects in the amount of more than $2 billion.

Galveas denied the report that the Brazilian Government, at the end of last year, negotiated approximately $500 million of import credits with Eastern Europe, with a discount of $200 million.

He confirmed, however, that Brazil negotiated $1.3 billion in discount operations on export and bond papers. Normally, the discount rate in these operations is around 16 percent. Perhaps there was a discount of $200 million in the $1.3 billion operation and not in the $500 million operation.

TAX ON BRAZILIAN PRODUCTS CANCELLED BY ARGENTINA

PY060232 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 4 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] Argentina has canceled the 20-percent surtax imposed in January on the import of Brazilian products. Part of the benefit was neutralized, however, by the decision to devalue the Argentine peso in relation to the dollar by almost 10 percent, a fact which will raise proportionately the price of imports and of Argentine trips abroad.

Telefunken, Gradiente and the CCE [Industry and Commerce of Electronic Components, Inc] feel that the cancellation of the surtax will make Brazilian products more competitive with products from Japan, Formosa and Hong Kong on the Argentine market. Eugenic Staub, of the Gradiente company, feels however that, next to internal inflation in Argentina, the devaluation of the peso is the most serious obstacle for Brazilian exporters.

BRIEFS

OIL RESERVES, PRODUCTION--Rio de Janeiro, 27 Jan (AFP)--The chairman of Petrobras, Shigeaki Ueki, reported here today that on 31 December 1980 Brazil's oil reserves amounted to 1.33 [all figures as published] billion barrels, an increase of 5.8 percent over 1979 which is due mainly to the continental shelf which has reserves of 739 million barrels. Oil field reserves for 1980 amounted to 599 million barrels, a .4 percent increase over 1979. Production last year amounted to 68.6 million barrels, an average of 197,000 a day. Production this year could reach 280,000 barrels a day. Oil consumption this year will most probably reach 1,060,000 a day, 50,000 less than last year. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1503 GMT 27 Jan 81 PY]

OIL PRODUCTS PRICES HIKED--Brasilia, 3 Feb (AFP)--The National Petroleum Council (CNP) announced today the prices of oil products will increase between 16 and 30 percent as of tomorrow. This is the first increase announced this year by the CNP. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1629 GMT 3 Feb 81 PY]

1980 GOLD PRODUCTION--Brasilia, 4 Feb (AFP)--A spokesman of the Mines and Energy Ministry reported today that gold production in 1980 amounted to 15 tons. Most of the gold was produced in the Pelada Range, located in the Amazon jungle. Production in 1979 amounted to 7 tons. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0307 GMT 5 Feb 81 PY]

ENVOY SEES NO VATICAN DISPLEASURE OVER DELAY

PY061837 Paris AFP in Spanish 0241 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 6 Feb (AFP)--It was learned here today that the Argentine delay in answering the proposal made by Pope John Paul II to solve the conflict with Chile regarding possession of the Beagle Channel zone has apparently not created any displeasure in the Vatican.

The pope delivered his proposal on 12 December 1980 after 2 years of tripartite conversations and Chile accepted it on 8 January, fulfilling a deadline suggested by the Vatican. Argentina, however, is still studying the pope's proposal. If there is displeasure at the Argentine delay, they have not shown any signs, said Chilean Ambassador Enrique Berstein in an interview published in EL MERCURIO today.

Berstein has been in Rome since the end of January waiting in case the mediator takes any new steps. During a telephone interview by a Santiago daily, the diplomat said that he has met with the pope's delegate in the process, Cardinal Antonio Samore, five times in the last few weeks. He added that they were routine meetings without any importance to exchange information about the course of the negotiations. Berstein said that there is nothing new at this moment.

MILITARY GEOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE OFFICIALS FIRED

PY061828 Paris AFP in Spanish 1804 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 6 Feb (AFP)--It has been announced here that the director and the deputy director of the Chilean Military Geographic Institute were dismissed a few days after four Chilean military cartographers were arrested in Argentina for allegedly operating in Argentine territory. Col Marcos Garcia, director of the institute, and Col Carlos Contador have been dismissed, according to today's issue of ULTIMAS NOTICIAS.

MIR CLAIMS CREDIT FOR 100 ATTACKS; TERRORIST ACTS

PY082212 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1946 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 8 Feb (LATIN)--The police have reported that an extremist commando today set fire to a discotheque in this capital. No victims were reported but material damage amounted to $2 million.

Carabineros said the fire was caused by the explosion of three incendiary bombs in the Disco-Hollywood Discotheque in a residential neighborhood here. The devices exploded at 0058 (0858 GMT) on the dance floor half an hour after the discotheque had closed. According to a communique issued yesterday, the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) claimed responsibility for an attack on the same discotheque in December. In the communique the MIR claims responsibility for more than 100 attacks which resulted in the death of six policemen.

Another fire broke out at 0023 in one of the barracks of the National Information Center (CNI). It was put out by personnel on duty. The CNI is the organization that coordinates activities between the security service and the police force. It refrained from stating whether the fire was caused by an attack or if it had been an accident. In the communique released yesterday, the MIR also claims responsibility for machinegun attack on a CNI barracks last May in which two agents were wounded.

M-19 DISCLAIMS 'DISSIDENT' UNIT IN BITTERMAN CASE

PA090057 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0031 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Bogota, 8 Feb (EFE)--The underground guerrilla organization 19 April Movement (M-19) today warned that it will not be responsible for the life of U.S. adviser Chester Allen Bitterman who was kidnapped here on 12 January [date as received].

In an underground bulletin sent to the international news agencies in Bogota, the M-19 explained that it is not holding Bitterman, adviser of the Summer Institute of Linguistics [ILV] in Colombia.

The M-19 top commando unit, comprising Jaime Bateman Cayo, Carlos Toledo Plata and Ivan Marino Ospina, revealed that a dissident commando unit is the one that kidnapped Bitterman.

"The M-19 top commando unit is not responsible for the life of the U.S. adviser because it is not holding him," according to the communique delivered to the international press in Bogota tonight.

"The M-19 does not have several last names because it is a single family and a single organization. Therefore, it disclaims the national rank and file coordinating board which is holding Bitterman," the communique notes.

The coordinating board, a dissident M-19 commando unit, set as a condition to guarantee Bitterman's life that the ILV leave the country before 2000 GMT on 19 February.

COMMANDOS BRIEFLY OCCUPY MEDELLIN RADIO STATION

PA060446 Paris AFP in Spanish 1710 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Medellin, 4 Feb (AFP)--A commando group of the pro-Chinese Popular Liberation Army (EPL) occupied a radio station early today and aired a revolutionary message.

Three men and a woman armed with pistols forced the operator of Radio Ritmos to broadcast a taped message which called for the unity of the Colombian guerrillas and rejected a partial amnesty that congress is currently debating in Bogota.

The guerrilla message lasted only 45 seconds.

The EPL had been inactive for the past several months, contrary to other groups such as the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia and the nationalist 19 April Movement that have been carrying out frequent actions.

AVIANCA PLANE HIJACKERS SURRENDER TO AUTHORITIES

PA062307 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2238 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Cucuta, Colombia, 6 Feb (EFE)--The two youths who today hijacked an Avianca Airline 727 Boeing surrendered at approximately 2225 GMT.

The drama ended after an intense dialogue between the hijackers and the Norte de Santander Department authorities headed by Governor Alfonso Martinez Badillo.

Security members present did not forcibly try to recover the aircraft, identified with registration number HK-1717.

The hijackers do not belong to any of the armed groups operating in the country, according to police reports.

REACTIONS TO DIPLOMATIC MANEUVERS IN PERU DISPUTE

President Addresses Nation

PA061735 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 0136 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Radio-television speech to nation by President Jaime Roldos--live]

[Excerpts] We are committed to the struggle for peace, and while we were defending with courage and honor our military posts in the El Condor Range, we appealed to the OAS as a law-abiding people and trusting that the law would prevail. We denounced the Peruvian aggression at the OAS. Today we have an OAS resolution which is satisfactory. It is not all that Ecuador could and should expect, but nevertheless, it is a satisfactory resolution. It is a step forward; the first of a series of steps that we must take so that the peace we proclaim today is not a precarious and unjust peace, because a peace obtained from an act of injustice is not permanent.

The resolution is a first step, a cornerstone of the building of peace, but a building is not built just with a cornerstone. Yet we must start with something. That is why we feel that the OAS resolution could be taken as a consensus regarding the aggression charges that Ecuador lodged against Peru.

The Ecuadorean Government has assumed a firm position in reiterating that it will not give up its rights and by clearly and categorically denouncing in frank and direct language and with evidence in hand of the Peruvian aggression. [Words indistinct] from friendly countries, the United States, Brazil, Argentina and Chile, to observe the process of this pacification and convinced as we are what that the OAS resolution explicitly and implicitly contains must become a reality.

For our part there is absolute interest in this being so. Ecuador faithfully complies with all agreements legitimately established, and that is why we are supporting the request that military operations which began on 22 January be discontinued. Ecuador, with a clear and firm voice, has proclaimed at the OAS that it was, it still is and will be in the El Condor Range. This is an irreversible historic decision of this government.

We consider that this first great step must be followed by other complementary steps in order to have justice reestablished. For this reason it is necessary, compatriots, that we be fully aware of the significance of the OAS resolution and that difficult times have not ended.

We do not want war, but we are determined to repel any new aggression against our country. We are determined to defend our borders with honor. We hope that what took place several days ago never happens again, but we are ready to repeat our example of struggle, sacrifice and determination.

That is why, Ecuadoreans, for that disposition shown by the people to which I have referred, that we must be prepared for any contingency.

Foreign Minister 'Satisfied'

PA071701 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] We didn't go to negotiate borders but to bring about a peace that would not involve a curtailment of our inherited territory and our honor, Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde said at the Foreign Ministry shortly after arriving in the capital from Washington. Minister Barrera and the Ecuadorean delegation to the 19th special meeting of foreign ministers of the OAS were given a mass welcome by the people of Quito and, when he made his first press statement, he was applauded and hailed.

[Begin recording] [Parrera Valverde] I think Peru with its arms buildup is the best indication of the direction that a country should not follow. A great nation is built with idealistic and realistic educational systems and serious health and social welfare campaigns. In sum, spiritual power is built first and then economic power is constructed. None of that is possible without a united national attitude toward eventual international danger. Let the politicians who want to gain in the coming months and years from theories, criticism and international overtures know that well. Those who promote our divisionism internationally are timely allies of international enemies.

My remarks are not related to the very natural and necessary differences over national policy but to the way in which all Ecuadoreans are compelled internationally to engage ourselves in a common cause and in current and future projects with perserverance and good will and without discouragement. I don't mean that international policy is not to be criticized. On the contrary, I urge my fellow citizens to air their views and to be honest and direct about their differences in the context of the open dialogue which is one of the sources of satisfaction of our current foreign policy. Those in the delegation to Washington tell our fellow citizens and the agencies to which we belong that we had the intention not to yield one iota of our dignity. We return with our heads high, fully satisfied and calm and we add: Your orders have been carried out, Mr President. Mission accomplished, dear fellow citizens, and long live Ecuador! [applause] [end recording]

Diplomatic Victories Cited

PA060431 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] After the Ecuadorean people have followed with great hope and confidence the magnificent actions of the Ecuadorean delegation headed by our foreign minister at the OAS consultative meeting, many questions need to be asked on what will come next, now that peace has been assured. In other words, what steps might Ecuador take to find a more permanent solution to the conflict.

Before leaving for Washington and afterwards in several speeches and statements, Foreign Minister Barrera has clearly stated that the foreign ministers consultative meeting was not the forum for a definite solution of the border problem. As Ambassador Galo Leoro said yesterday, the delegation went to the meeting in search of peace and that has been achieved.

It is evident that without the firm, clear and patriotic speeches of the Ecuadorean foreign ministers and the negotiations supported by the rest of the delegation, Ecuador would not have achieved what many diplomatic circles describe as an international victory in the armed conflict with Peru.

The immediate end of hostilities and the watchful presence of the OAS to safeguard and guarantee peace are perhaps the most tangible achievements. But we must also stress another victory of Ecuadorean diplomacy. For the first time Ecuador has made the world and Latin America aware of the existence and reality of the disagreement between the two countries which on this occasion turned into a crisis as a result of Peru's aggression. This dispute that Peru has always tried to hide and deny is now clearly evident to the international community which will not easily forget it. Another result is the permanence of our military garrisons in the disputed area invaded by Peru.

In the future the OAS will make sure that the third and fifth resolutions of the 19th consultative meeting will be fulfilled. These deal with the immediate end of hostilities and the demilitarization of the areas in conflict. This decision will particularly affect Peru. Its military spokesmen have admitted that the Peruvian Air Force carried out 107 combat missions in only 5 days with jets and helicopters which flew a total of 744 flight hours and made 24 bombing and strafing incursions. This shows the number of aircraft that were used in the operations. To this must be added the mass concentration of ground troops supported by tanks and mobilization and attack equipment as well as the mobilization of the Peruvian fleet to the sea border with Ecuador. This obviously contradicts previous Peruvian statements that the operation against the Ecuadoreans was not very large.

The Ecuadorean foreign minister's statements point to what Ecuador's future diplomacy might be regarding the conflict: a frank and direct dialogue on the problems, a clear invitation to sit down at the table of bilateral negotiations or recourse to any of the mechanisms established in international law for the peaceful solution of controversies, a search for a definite solution to the dispute that will satisfy Ecuador's permanent aspiration to have an outlet to the Amazon region, and finally permanent recourse to the OAS so it will maintain its duty of consolidating peace--a peace that as our foreign minister stated, can only come from the consolidation of justice.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PERU-ECUADOR BORDER INCIDENT

Incident 'Closed'

PY070148 Paris AFP in Spanish 2324 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Lima, 6 Feb (AFP)--In keeping with the complete tranquillity prevailing among the people, the Peruvian Government today regarded as completely closed its conflict with Ecuador and put down in official records a report on the details of the conflict. The armed forces, however, are still in a state of alert on the border with Ecuador, from which the members of the commission of observers of the guarantor countries of the Rio de Janeiro agreement returned today to meet with President Fernando Belaunde.

At a cabinet meeting chaired by President Belaunde today, Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella read a detailed report on the OAS debates related to the Peruvian-Ecuadorean conflict. Labor Minister Alfonso Grados, who was charged with briefing the press on the session, said the cabinet approved with applause the foreign minister's brilliant defense of the Peruvian position. Grados said it had been proved at the OAS that Ecuador was the aggressor for having infiltrated Peruvian territory, and that the Rio de Janeiro agreement establishing the border limits between the two countries is fully in force.

Grados said his government considers the military and diplomatic incident completely closed and added that the cease-fire is being strictly observed. He added: The rest will be up to Ecuador. Meanwhile, representatives of the guarantor countries--Brazil, the United States, Argentina and Chile--continue to carry out their mission of inspecting the area where the incidents took place last week. Grados added that the president gave a full account of the incidents from beginning to end so they could be recorded in the minutes of the Council of Ministers session. After the meeting, President Belaunde and his ministers met with the military attaches of the embassies of the guarantor countries in Lima who are acting as a commission of observers.

Minister Reports on Meetings

PY061508 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpts] I feel great satisfaction, being a minister and a Peruvian, at returning to the country after having fully fulfilled the task given me by the president. This was said by Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella at a press conference given at Torre Tagle Palace a few hours after his return from Washington, where he had participated in the foreign ministers' meeting at the OAS headquarters. Let us listen to him:

[Begin recording] The work was hard and the task was not easy. There were 3 days of intensive debates and sometimes it was necessary for us to strictly control our feelings, because an unnecessarily violent tone was used, unusual at an international organization like the OAS. Nevertheless, we never lost our firmness and seriousness and we were able to reject all the false accusations and reveal the truth. I believe a strong impact on the international community resulted from our ability to prove how the maneuver was contrived to give two names to one place, as I have charged here earlier--to use the name of a well-known town situated in Ecuador, in territory over which it has undisputed sovereignty along the (Langariza) River, for the geographical point where the raid was made into Peruvian territory at the Comaina River. We showed this clearly and it made quate an impact when there was an attempt to answer us, saying that we should read the Ecuadorean dailies in which [words indistinct] on 29 January they had published the outlines of the operations, saying that they took place at Paquisha on the (Langariza) River, which they marked with a thick and black arrow, probably as black as the consciences of those who had contrived this maneuver in an attempt to deceive international opinion. This certainly caused great commotion among those who did not know about this maneuver and I believe I was able to unmask the lies and deceitfulness of the arguments which Ecuador tried to use. [end recording]

Citizens Report Mistreatment

PY082128 Paris AFP in Spanish 1950 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Lima, 8 Feb (AFP)--Personnel of the Peruvian Embassy in Ecuador who returned to this capital today together with several compatriots complained of the hostile acts and torture they were victims of in that country. Rear Adm Juan Egusquiza, chief of the Peruvian Armed Forces Joint Command, asserted here today that complete calm prevails in the border areas where the recent armed clashes with Ecuador took place.

Genoveva de Mariategui, wife of the Peruvian Ambassador in Quito; Cristina Ronquillo, third secretary of the embassy; and Esther E. Roman, wife of the Peruvian first secretary, returned to Lima this morning. They said the embassy is being staffed by seven diplomats. The ambassadors wife, who arrived with her five children, made no statement, but her companions denounced the hostile atmosphere toward Peruvians which prevails in the neighboring country as a consequence of the conflict. They also said there is complete censorship of information in Ecuador, and that the embassy is subject to strict control which prevents the delivery of newspapers.

The travelers were accompanied by several Peruvian citizens. Among them were 20-year-old medical student Alfredo Fuentes and 20-year-old Jesus Cabrera, who stated that the Ecuadorean authorities had tortured them by pointing rifles and machineguns at their heads and accusing them of being spies. Another repatriate, Maria Gomez de Asmat, who arrived with some of her children and one grandson, stated that hostility grows day by day and that her home had been looted. Therefore, she sought refuge in the Peruvian Embassy. At the same time several newspapers of this capital today published reports on the torture Peruvian journalist Cecilia Martinez (24 years old) fell victim to, and the arrest of 70 Peruvian citizens in Guayaquil. The journalist asserted that the police in Guayaquil arrested her on charges of spying and that after torturing her through severe sessions of questioning, leaving her naked and using an electric prod, they released her on 2 February.

For his part, 33-year-old engineer Mario Duenas said he was only able to cross the border in the north yesterday, and that 70 people had been arrested in Guayaquil where he also had been harassed. In this regard, Rear Adm Juan Egusquiza stated at noon today that the Peruvian Foreign Ministry has protested to the Ecuadorean Government and has reported these incidents to the guarantor countries of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol. He added that all the illtreatment the Peruvians are subjected to in the neighboring country is not in keeping with all the guarantees and facilities the Ecuadorean citizens are granted in Peru. He also pointed out the calm atmosphere on the border with Ecuador, which was visited by the representatives of the guarantor countries again yesterday. The chief of the joint command said that these diplomats--the military attaches of the Brazilian, U.S., Argentine and Chilean Embassies in Peru--are in Lima now, but that the armed forces are maintaining contact with them to give them all the support they may need.

Asked about a foreign proposal for the withdrawal of the troops from the border area to assure peace, he stated that to meet this objective it would be best to place the missing boundary posts in the El Condor Mountain Range, which is where the clashes took place. He pointed out, however, that this falls under the Foreign Ministry's jurisdiction, because we are the force, the fist of the government's political decision. He concluded by stating that if there are still any Ecuadorean soldiers scattered around the El Condor jungle and if they are found by the Peruvian troops, they will be treated well and returned to their country as President Fernando Belaunde has stated.

Peru Requests Gentlemanliness

PA090240 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0158 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Lima, 8 Feb (LATIN)--President Fernando Belaunde Terry said here today that Peru "has turned the page" regarding the recent armed incidents between Peruvian and Ecuadorean military forces along the bordering El Condor Mountain Range.

Meanwhile, Rear Adm Juan Egusquiza, head of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces, told reporters that the best way to keep peace between Peru and Ecuador "is to put the missing border markers in place." Peru and Ecuador have a 1,600-KM border and the markers are missing along 76 km. This is the area where the skirmishes occured last month leaving some dead and wounded on both sides. In a statement to a television channel, Belaunde asked his Ecuadorean counterpart, Jaime Roldos, to repay "gentlemanliness with gentlemanliness" concerning treatment that Ecuadorean nationals are given in the country. "There hasn't been a single incident that could be criticized regarding the Ecuadorean community in Peru. I expect the least Ecuadoreans can do is to repay the gentlemanliness," he stated.

Rear Admiral Egusquiza said that Peru does not have the least intention of attacking the Ecuadorean soldiers who are withdrawing following the border incident that occurred between 28 and 31 January. He added that the army and the air force aill conduct a joint inspection of the area where the battle took place and the soldiers who have not been able to return home will be returned. He noted that the repatriation will be handled by the Peruvian Foreign Ministry.

Egusquiza reported that the representatives of the nations guaranteeing the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol, which delineated the borders between Ecuador and Peru, visited the site of the incidents to inspect it again yesterday and that the government is providing them with all kinds of facilities.

The guarantors are Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States. The Navy officer met the press at the international airport after seeing off Rear Adm Rafael Bertorelli, Venezuela's Navy general commander, who spent 15 days on an official visit to Lima.

Multinationals Blamed

PY061750 Lima Radio America in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Gen Edgardo Mercado Jarrin (ret), former Peruvian prime minister, has stated to the Caracas daily (?EL NACIONAL) that the multinational companies operating in Ecuador are very much interested in Peruvian petroleum. Border problems were caused by Ecuadorean troops which invaded Peruvian territory which led to losses in killed and wounded on both sides. Mercado Jarrin, an expert on geopolitics, added that petroleum interests can stir up such confrontations. According to the former prime minister in Gen Juan Velasco Alvarado's government, there is petroleum in the zone of conflict between the two neighboring countries. The Amazon region that still belongs to Ecuador is a zone where is probably petroleum. There is "black gold" at various depths and that has become clear to the multinational companies, Mercado Jarrin stressed. He stated that Peru is a peace-loving country and what it has done is to clean foreign forces from its territory, just like any other nation would do. Peru is better prepared militarily than it has ever been in its history, the former prime minister said.

Reports Note Ecuadorean Troops

PY061501 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] It is reported from the Comaina [River] that about 50 Ecuadorean soldiers are dispersed in the neighborhood of Observation Post No 4 and when Peruvian helicopters fly over them, they show white flags as a sign of peace. They have been found at four points following their flight from Observation Post No 4. Two groups have been seen between that post and the borderline on the El Condor Mountain Range and two others between Observation Posts No 4 and No 22. The false Paquisha. It is believed that others have lost their way in the Amazonian jungle. The Peruvian forces have warned them that they should respect the cease-fire order, but it is believed that some of the Ecuadoreans will be able to walk back to the border, while others will be succoured by Peru and sent back to their country. Those Ecuadorean soldiers are very feeble and may die like the rest of the detachment which tried to infiltrate into Peruvian territory.

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTS ON VISIT TO CANADA

PA070416 Paris AFP in Spanish 2344 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Ottawa, 6 Feb (AFP)--During a news conference at the end of his 2-day visit here, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano today described relations with Canada as excellent at both the political and economic level.

Zambrano emphasized to newsmen two paragraphs of the joint communique published here in which the two countries express their political desire to give new impetus to bilateral relations and promise to create a framework for regular meetings of their energy and trade ministers.

Relations between Canada and Venezuela, "two democratic and free countries, are good and offer no surprises," Zambrano said.

Venezuela is a stable supplier of petroleum to Canada (160,000 barrels a day) while Canada supplied Venezuela with $681 million worth of goods last year. But this satisfactory bilateral cooperation, the final communique states, demands multilateral extension.

During the news conference, Zambrano explained that Venezuela, which considers itself a Caribbean country, is interested in the development of freedom and democracy in that region. That has been, he said as an example, the Venezuelan position in El Salvador, a "country to which we have granted economic but not military aid."

On its part, Canada expressed its desire to help the Caribbean countries, particularly those which form part of the Commonwealth.

Zambrano and his Canadian counterpart, Mark McGuigan, promised to coordinate their aid policies in the Caribbean region.

In other fields such as petroleum, Canada and Venezuela have expressed in writing their desire to cooperate.

The state enterprise Petrocanada might carry out exploration operations while Venezuela and Mexico will supply petroleum to the Caribbean countries at preferential prices.

The communique specifically mentions the Leeward and Windward Islands as the recipients of special aid.

During the last day of his visit Zambrano met with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau. This meeting had not been included in his original agenda. Zambrano disclosed that they spoke on the prospects of the North-South dialogue.

The Venezuelan minister expressed satisfaction regarding the Canadian initiative to renew the dialogue between the rich and poor countries and to include this subject in the agenda of the forthcoming summit of industrialized countries that will be held in Ottawa in July.

NO POLICE INTERVENTION AT UNIVERSITY PLANNED

PA062311 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] The national government does not intend to intervene with police at the Central University of Venezuela, said Interior Minister Rafael Andres Montes de Oca:

[Begin recording] We have no intention to do so as we believe that police intervention in the university, rather than solving the pending problems, would contribute to complicating them even more.

We discussed the issue with the university authorities and reached the conclusion that the university problems have in fact a university solution. We agreed in this with the rector of the university, probably the most authoritative voice in this matter. For these reasons, we turned down the request submitted by Deputy Cristobal Hernandez of using the police to intervent in the current university problem. [end recording]

BELIZE

PREMIER PRICE UNVEILS DRAFT CONSTITUTION

FL071730 Belize City THE REPORTER in English 1 Feb 81 pp 1, 14

[Text] The House of Representatives in Belmopan interrupted its Christmas recess on Friday for a special meeting which gave the country its first look at the proposed new independence constitution for Belize.

Premier George Price, under heavy pressure from all sides to tell what kind of constitution he has prepared, summoned the House at short notice to present the draft constitution in the form of a white paper. The premier also called for a select joint committee which will study the document and hold public hearings to get the views of the country.

All this groundwork is necessary before the Thatcher government will set a new date for a constitutional conference which will be attended by elected representatives of the government and the opposition. The previous plan to hold the constitution conference in early February has been scrapped.

Belize's new draft independence constitution makes provision for a house of representatives and a senate as under the present parliamentary system. There is to be a governor-general of the country's owning choosing who will represent the sovereign and who will appoint 8 members of the senate on the advice of the prime minister and the leader of the opposition.

An eight-man joint select committee comprising six members of the House and three of the Senate has been named.

The proposed new constitution will have a preamble which will affirm that the nation of Belize shall be founded upon principles which acknowledge the supremacy of God, faith in human rights and fundamental freedoms, the position of the family in a society of free men and free institutions, the dignity of the human person and the inalienable rights of the human family.

The proposed independence constitution will also contain a declaration of human rights which will guarantee the right to life, liberty, security and the protection of the law, freedom of conscience, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly and association, freedom of travel and freedom to hold and enjoy property.

Meanwhile in London moves are going ahead to implement the United Nations resolution to bring Belize to independence before the end of this year. Back in London after attending the commonwealth Caribbean conference in Kingston, where he met the premier, Mr Nicholas Ridley, minister for commonwealth affairs told the BBC that Belize would be obtaining her independence before the end of the year. He also said that he would be trying to talk the Guatemalans out of their claim.

British forces will remain in Belize after independence for an undisclosed number of years.

COSTA RICA

ARMS CACHE FOUND AT RADIO NOTICIAS DEL CONTINENTE

PA081505 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] The Public Security Ministry reports that following repeated claims yesterday that a bomb had been planted at the installations of Radio Noticias del Continente at Puente de Piedra, Grecia, members of the ministry's crime prevention department and members of the Judicial Investigation Organization, OIJ, went to the station.

A search failed to produce any bomb, but the judicial authorities found weapons of varic s calibers, ammunition, first aid equipment and other articles, all of which were confiscated by he authorities, who will proceed according to the law.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS STATE OF SIEGE ANOTHER MONTH

PA062335 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2135 GMT 6 Feb 81

[By Ricardo Medina]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 6 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--"In view of the fact that the circumstances that motivated the suspension of constitutional guarantees throughout the national territory still exist," the Salvadoran Government junta has decided to extend the "state of siege" for another month. In this way, the measure will have been in effect for 1 year.

The curfew prohibits the circulation of persons or vehicles throughout the national territory from 1900 to 0500.

In the period between those hours, soldiers have orders to shoot to kill if they see anyone circulating or moving about in the streets. The soldiers do not have to first ask for documents or identification.

As a result, the Salvadoran courts have examined the bodies of around 200 people at dawn despite the repeated announcements played over the national radio network.

One of the irregularities that the local radio stations have suffered has been the aforementioned national radio network. Since the "general offensive" began, the Salvadoran stations have to join the national network three times a day. In the first few days, they had to join it for 24 hours a day.

In this way, the radio newscasts have been suspended and the stations have stopped receiving revenue since it has been the custom in El Salvador for the stations to lease time to newsmen who then obtained the sponsors for their newscasts.

In view of this, many newsmen have been unable to use this means of expression which means that they are without jobs and have not earned any income for practically 1 month.

GUTIERREZ STRESSES LOYALTY AT ACADEMY CEREMONY

PA080059 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1710 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Government junta Vice President Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez speech to the nation at the 50th graduation ceremony of the Capt Gen Gerardo Barrios Military Academy on 7 February--recorded]

[Text] Mr President and companeros of the revolutionary government junta, Cabinet ministers and deputy ministers, chiefs of diplomatic missions and military attaches, graduating class, comrades in arms, ladies and gentlemen:

The military career truly demands many sacrifices and hardships. It puts the moral, physical and intellectual conditions to the test and the graduation of the cadets is a cause for rejoicing and satisfaction for those who are concluding their studies. To be promoted to the rank of second lieutenant in our Capt Gen Gerardo Barrios Military Academy is an honor to which many aspire but is only attained by those who have shown a true military vocation evidenced in the proverbial military virtues of service, patriotism, duty, discipline, loyalty and others.

Therefore, acting as commander in chief of our institution and as a member of the revolutionary government junta, I sincerely congratulate you and predict a successful career for you as defenders of our institutions. I am sure that this day will be one of your fondest memories as is traditional in the life of every officer.

Your class enters active service during truly dramatic circumstances for our country. I would fail my responsibilities as chief if I did not warn you about the difficulties our mission confronts and of the innumerable sacrifices it implies for all members of the armed forces. We must strive constantly and run risks of a magnitude seldom experienced before in the history of our institution, since today's violence surpasses our previous experiences. Therefore, the challenge confronted by the Salvadoran people, the government and the armed forces, will demand from you the greatest efforts, loyalty, duty and courage and will constantly test your professional capacity and your love for your country.

However, I am fully convinced that these 3 years in the military academy have given you the training, experience and courage required to fulfill as soldiers the difficult tasks required by national defense and you will find in your higher ranking comrades-in-arms a heroic example that will lift your spirit and facilitate your actions.

I must call your attention to the fact that our institution has at no time wanted to wage war. On the contrary, it has strived to build a new society within a peaceful revolutionary process that will ensure social justice and democracy and thereby establish permanent bases for a peaceful and civilized life. It is in this spirit that our institution promotes and supports changes in the obsolete social, economic and political structures. We can say with great satisfaction that we fight the enemies of peace and democracy and ensure changes, protect sources of production and employment, defend our harvests and watch over the security and peace of our peoples in a ceaseless effort that does not allow the enjoyment of family life or relaxation.

However, our efforts are amply rewarded by a people which has given us all their moral support, efficient cooperation and sees in us the guarantee of their lives and property, in spite of the great propaganda campaign waged by our enemies against the armed forces.

Starting with the new year, the country has felt the furious attacks of the so-called final offensive which has increased, still more, the fever of destruction and terror unleashed by extreme left organizations in the country. This offensive has cost thousands of human lives and many families have been left homeless and reduced to the sad status of refugees.

Sources of employment and valuable materials for our development are ruthlessly destroyed, thereby making the life of our people more precarious and harsh. Fortunately, our armed forces have shown their professional capability and their awareness of duty in the hundreds of heroic deeds by our chiefs, officers and troops. Many of them have given their lives in the defense of our most cherished values and have with their heroism prevented the sinister designs of those who want to impose a totalitarian regime in our country.

To all of them, our homage of gratitude. May their deeds as heroes and martyrs inspire us and may their blood nourish the seed from which will emerge a new, more generous and powerful nation.

I cannot conceal, however, that within the honorable conduct of most of the members of our institution, there have been some betrayals which tarnish the prestige of our organization and affect the honor which feeds our spirit and strengthens our actions.

All of you know of the events in Santa Ana on 10 January, where a captain, who like the legendary Ephialtes in the battle of Thermopylae became an eternal disgrace when he betrayed the glorious Spartan army.

This captain opened the doors to the enemy and treacherously murdered a high-ranking chief. He sowed destruction and uncertainty for a moment, endangering the lives of his comrades-in-arms and his troops and the fate of our people, since only treachery made it possible for the terrorist organizations to carry out their sinister plans.

Fortunately, this shameful action was the exception which confirmed the rule of loyalty, patriotism and the high morale of our soldiers. However, we must ponder on the dangers affecting the soldier on this critical hour and seek the means so that such shameful actions will not happen again in our ranks. This is why we must note the insidious and subtle manner in which our officers can be, and have been, tempted both by the extreme left and right, the first distorting the ideals of the new generations of officers, regarding the need for social changes and their growing tendency to identify themselves with the needs of the people. The right tries to restore illusory and distorted ambitions which the 15 October rebellion strives to correct and eradicate forever.

If either of these tendencies succeeds, it would mean a violation of the commitments entered into by the armed forces in the 15 October proclamation. This commitment has been the reference which most of our comrades have used to guide themselves and reject the repeated efforts to hamper the process of change, by small groups which have not understood the extension and projections of the political project promoted by the government revolutionary junta. Their plots have always failed because of the rejection by the responsible sector in our armed forces which remains faithful to this commitment.

We have recently seen how some sectors insist on establishing a difference between the government's military and political sectors. They show great complacence with the first and a critical attitude toward the second. As armed forces commander in chief, I must reassert that there is no duality between military and politicians in our government. On the contrary, we have unity and joint responsibility in the making of decisions to promote the process of change and build peace, which is still our government's most important immediate objective and the most cherished aspiration of the Salvadorans.

We can no longer conceal the fact that our country is the victim of an international plot, in which various powerful forces and great resources have joined to discredit our government, misinform world opinion, thereby creating a climate for international isolation and armed foreign intervention. Fortunately, truth has prevailed and what seemed at first a human rights problem has clearly revealed its true nature. If El Salvador has been the subject of so much world attention and countless discussion in international forums, it has not been merely because of the level of domestic violence, but because alien strategies have made of us a target for their expansionist purposes.

This is made obvious by the interest taken by a superpower, the center of world terrorism, which, using a regime on our continent noted for its military campaigns at the service of the superpower, is demanding sacrifices from a Central American country as the result of the shipment of huge amounts of weapons to destroy the lives of Salvadorans.

This armed intervention and the open participation in slanderous propaganda campaigns, at the service of terrorism and subversion, are irrefutable proof that the Salvadoran tragedy is not simply the result of a domestic problem, but the result of that superpowers world domination ambitions, using political situations to expand its areas of influence.

We are greatly satisfied at having repelled with our forces the brutal attacks launched in various parts of the country. This was possible by the attitude of the Salvadorans who once again have reaffirmed their democratic spirit, their desire to work, their aspirations for peace and their human values. They rejected the threat of terrorist groups demanding cooperation. The Salvadorans have refused it because these groups are opposed to the interests of the people.

Finally, I want to remind you that your oath is no longer a mere formality and is on the contrary a commitment implying the total dedication to a mission and a cause. This commitment means being ready to march immediately to the front lines, to risk your lives for the future of our people, to reject hypocritical praise and promises from those who only seek to destroy our armed forces or its use to recover unjust positions and privileges.

These two groups must understand, once and for all, that their purposes, interests and ambitions are not worth the blood of the most humble of all Salvadoran soldiers. Thank you. [applause]

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON AMNESTY PROGRAM

PA071808 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0514 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Feb (LATIN)--Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, defense minister, last night said that he did not believe that the acceptance of the amnesty offered by the Government by 300 citizens ought to be interpreted as a massive desertion from the guerrillas who are trying to overthrow the government of the civilian-military junta.

In a statement to LATIN, Garcia said that among the guerrillas who accepted the amnesty and surrendered to the authorities are 10-year-old children and young women, whom he pointed out are being thoroughly investigated.

The group surrendered 2 days ago, accepting the amnesty offered several weeks ago as a first step toward the country's pacification. About 2 months ago, the government announced that some 200 alleged guerrillas had decided to return to normal civilian life after registering in the reception centers in Sunsentepeque, capital of Cabanas Department, 85 km northwest of San Salvador.

Among the 200 guerrillas, the majority were women and children.

Garcia said that the 500 guerrillas had been accepted after an investigation was conducted "so as not to fall into a trap, or to be deceived, because you cannot readily trust a person who has been a guerrilla."

Colonel Garcia also announced that the army will soon start a thorough cleanup operation in several rural zones "to eliminate the subversive camps" in the country.

He said that this operation will be launched soon, but did not give the date; although he gave assurances that it would be carried our particularly in the Departments of Uscatlan, Chalatenango, San Vicente, Usulutan and La Union.

"The purpose of the operation is to try to locate all the hideouts and sources of supply because it is the only way to put an end to them," Colonel Garcia indicated.

On other matters, military spokesmen have reported that no clashes have taken place in the past hours; although they reported that unidentified persons yesterday afternoon blew up an electric powerline tower which left San Miguel, the third largest city in the country located 139 km east of San Salvador, without electricity.

RIVERA Y DAMAS HOMILY IMPLORES 'NONINTERVENTION'

PA082050 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1748 GMT 8 Feb 81

[By Ricardo Medina]

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator of San Salvador, today asked the United States to understand the problem of the Salvadorans and not to encourage a military solution.

Rivera y Damas, in his Sunday homily at the Cathedral of San Salvador, also begged "our sister countries of Central America and our neighboring countries of Cuba and the United States not to interfere in our affairs.

"We Salvadorans," Rivera y Damas said, "know what our problem is, know its causes and are capable of finding a solution. Our problem is not military; our problem is social and structural in nature."

"The voice of the church asks the new U.S. diplomatic representative to understand our problem correctly and implores him to do everything possible to encourage a nonviolent way out of our conflict."

"We must answer this question honestly: what will the arms buildup lead to? It is necessary that everyone, including the U.S. officials and those supplying weapons to the guerrillas, ponder this question seriously."

"What the country needs is not weapons; the country needs tools, tractors, harrows, implements to cultivate our wealth. That is why we insist on the principle of nonintervention."

"A problem of this sort demands of its best sons that everyone in the country assist in finding a proper solution. But this requires a climate of tranquillity, mutual respect, justice and a sincere search for peace."

After recounting the incidents that have shaken El Salvador since 10 January, when the guerrillas launched their "general offensive," Rivera y Damas noted that "the government forces have been landing harsh blows on the guerrillas."

"We cannot say accurately that the military has totally wiped out the leftists, but we can say it have stopped them."

"We cannot affirm that the civilian population is with the government, but it is a fact that the people are accepting it, at least as the lesser of the evils, although a large part of the people admire the dedicated ideals and sacrifice of many leftwing youths."

"However, it is obvious that the majority of the people do not support violent solutions which destroy families, risk their lives and destroy marriages."

"That is why our first pastoral reaction to the military solution is an emphatic no."

"Since the general offensive has not achieved its objectives, it is expected that the United Revolutionary Directorate, DRU, will be consistent, that it will seek another alternative and make a greater effort to strengthen its political forces."

Concluding his homily, Monsignor Rivera y Damas asked the government, "if the curfew is still necessary, to at least gradually shorten its duration." The curfew or martial law was established on 11 January and prohibits the movement of persons and vehicles between 1900 and 0500.

PRELATE REPORTEDLY TERMS U.S. AID 'INTERVENTION'

PA061445 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] San Salvador--Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, successor to assassinated Msgr Arnulfo Romero, has affirmed that the U.S. Government's assistance to the Salvadoran Government is intervention. This intervention is no different from that of 1908 and 1927, when Yankee marines intervened in Nicaragua.

We recall that thanks to the heroic stand of Augusto Cesar Sandino, U.S. military intervention in Central America was defeated by the Nicaraguan peoples.

Monsignor Rivera y Damas explained: Although it is a small nation, El Salvador has the right to define its own fate within the limits of its borders. The [word indistinct] is negative because the necessary liberty to adopt decisions are lacking.

Monsignor Rivera y Damas said that just as there is a [word indistinct] in Honduras, he thinks Republican Ronald Reagan's rise to the U.S. Presidency has created a feeling of support among the rightwing sectors in El Salvador.

PAPER NOTES U.S. POLICY 'GUIDELINES' FOR AREA

PA072125 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 5 Feb 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Reagan Softens His Tone"]

[Excerpt] Even though it may be said that the Reagan administration's policy toward Central and South America is still being reviewed, the truth is that its guidelines are already apparent:

"1. (Central America in General) The Reagan administration is going to oppose military and ideological Soviet-Cuban infiltration, according to what the State Department has said; and it will give this problem attention that the previous administration did not.

"2. (El Salvador) The United States supports the incumbent junta; it is going to provide the economic-military assistance that Jimmy Carter promised and it will probably increase that aid.

"3. (Nicaragua) Although the Reagan administration has not officially mentioned this country, government officials have privately described Nicaragua as 'one of the agents of Soviet-Cuban infiltration in Central America.'

"4. (Southern Cone) Secretary of State Alexander Haig has stated that 'as of now the United States will not file complaints or criticize other governments publicly but, if necessary, through private diplomatic channels.'"

MARXISTS TERMED 'CONNING OPPORTUNISTS,' 'CYNICAL'

PA062122 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Marxist leaders were extremely worried with the appointment of Alexander Haig as U.S. secretary of state. They just could not conceal their disappointment and resorted to all sort of maneuvers to oppose his confirmation by U.S. Congress. They just did not want him in Reagan's Cabinet.

In view of the fact that they failed in their purpose of opposing Haig's appointment, the Marxist leaders have now decided that it is better to establish a dialogue with U.S. secretary of state. We know that one of the tactics of the subversive group is to change their stance whenever it is to their benefit. The Marxist leaders are nothing but cunning opportunists who have no qualms about declaring themselves in favor or against the United States or any other power, if it serves their purpose.

But they cannot fool the Salvadoran people, who know them very well and know that they have no ideals and that their line of conduct depends on their immediate interests and their ambition to seize power.

At one time they criticized Haig and now they are seeking to hold a dialogue with him.

RADIO LIBERATION ON DANGER OF U.S. INTERVENTION

Second Vietnam Possible

PA061542 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Salvadoran people will duplicate the feat of the Vietnamese people by expelling imperialism. The most visible deed of the assassin junta that has horrified the world has been the massacre of 13,000 Salvadorans in a single year.

If this corrupt junta remains in power in a few more months, this figure will go up even higher. The junta cannot stay in power unless it murders the people who hate it and fight it without quarter. This is the firm determination of the Salvadoran people, who are not taking one step backward.

The junta is still in power because of the tons of arms received from U.S. imperialism, plus military advisers, diplomatic and political support and millions of dollars. But the U.S. people are opposed to seeing their tax money being used to support a group of greedy thieves who are massacring the people. [Words indistinct] the corrupt military and civilians who are responsible for the genocide of the Salvadoran people, for the martial law and for stealing everything they can lay their hands on.

The Salvadoran people will defeat the corrupt assassin junta. If the United States intervenes massively in our country, our people will expel U.S. imperialism from our soil, just as the Vietnamese people did 5 years ago, as a permament example to all people fighting for freedom.

Lessons, Cost of Vietnam

PA061646 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Station commentary: "The Imperialists Should Not Forget the Vietnam Lesson"]

[Text] In a previous cast we said that the interventionist policy of the United States has always resulted in negative consequences for the U.S. people. Any aid to dictatorial regimes demands costly weapons, criminal advisors and operational costs which somebody has to pay for. Everything falls on the people who are suffering directly from the aggression and on the U.S. people themselves, who, without realizing it, pay for these costly investments with their taxes.

Some $150 billion--please hear this very well: $150 billion--was the cost of the Vietnam war paid for by the U.S. people. It must be added that these people continue to foot the bill for the pensions of those who fell in that war. The U.S. people also had to pay for the Vietnam war with the valuable lives of youths who, deceived by false patriotism were left on the battlefields, or mutilated or mentally disturbed. Many parents have not forgotten the bitter moment when they answered that knock on the door when their sons were called to military service and sent to Vietnam.

The only ones who benefit from all this are the war industrialists and the international companies that actually rule the United States because they now have a loyal representative of their dark interests: Ronald Reagan.

No Yankee multimillionaire has ever been killed in a war of aggression. Imperialism tried to defeat the Vietnamese people with a technological war by exterminating people, destroying forests and cities and contaminating rivers.

Alexander Haig, a Nixon adviser during that era, and Nixon himself tasted the dust of imperialist defeat. However, Haig, trying to forget that lesson, has returned to his boasts and threats and is trying to block the victory of the Salvadoran people. But the Latin American people, the U.S. people and the people of the whole world will know how to carry out their historical role and assert the inalienable sovereignty to which the countries of the world are entitled.

Yankees, get out of El Salvador and Central America!

ARMY DISPLAYS CONFISCATED SOVIET-MADE GRENADES

PA070328 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2118 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 6 Feb (LATIN)--Today the armed forces showed reporters a case of Soviet-made grenades which, it was said, was picked up at sea by a fishing boat and delivered to Salvadoran coast guards.

The case was found near La Libertad port, some 35 km south of here, and the grenades were wrapped in copies of the newspaper LA PRENSA, of Nicaragua.

At the time of the offensive, the government announced having frustrated the landing of several launches near La Libertad port presumably carrying foreign troops.

According to the government, 2 days earlier, a group of extremists landed near El Cuco beach resort, almost on the Nicaraguan border.

ARMY COMMUNIQUE REPORTS ARREST OF 4 SUBVERSIVES

PA082044 Paris AFP in Spanish 0120 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Feb (AFP)--Four persons were arrested last Friday in this capital and have been accused of subversive activities, the Salvadoran Army reported today in a communique published by an evening newspaper.

Those arrested are (Porfirio) Salvador Figueroa Enriquez, Rafael Armando Landos Martinez, Henry Salvador Duran Ramirez and Wenceslao Reyes Jovel.

According to the official communique, Figueroa, alias Nicolas, is a member of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) and took part in occupations of the cathedral, radio stations, kidnappings, and in an attack on the township of Tonacatepeque.

According to the same official report, Landos Martinez is a member of the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28) and participated in the burning of two gas stations and an attack on a military garrison in the city of Mejicanos.

Duran Ramirez is accused of taking part in actions against security corps members, while Reyes Jovel is also listed as belonging to the LP-28 and is charged with being part of a propaganda group in charge of painting revolutionary slogans on walls and distributing flyers.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the city of San Miguel, the third most important in the country, located some 150 km east of the capital, is still without electricity and potable water as a result of an attack staged yesterday morning by the guerrillas.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTION

'Fierce Battles'

PA062310 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2131 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Feb (LATIN)--It was officially reported that extreme leftist groups and military troops today waged fierce battles in several Salvadoran towns, leaving an unspecified number of people killed.

Armed forces spokesmen reported that the most serious clashes occurred in areas near the towns of Suchitoto and Puente de Oro near Chalatenango, 150 km north of here.

The sources did not provide details of these incidents, except for one in Puente de Oro where at least 22 guerrillas and 1 soldier were killed.

They added that about 75 extremists tried to hold up a train near Puente de Oro after they placed rocks on the railway. However, the ambush was thwarted when the soldiers guarding the convoy repelled the attack, exchanging gunfire for 10 minutes. Some 10 people were wounded and 23 were killed. The sources added that more than 50 guerrillas fled to the mountains. The train was some 80 km away from San Salvador and was traveling from the city of La Union, some 200 km to the west.

Meanwhile, police spokesmen announced that this morning the police discovered four bodies of persons who were killed during the night in incidents of political violence in the interior of the country.

Unidentified individuals set fire to a gasoline station and a car in San Salvador while a large explosion shook the telecommunications offices in Soyapango, 3 km east of here. Police sources said that severe damage but no casualties were reported in these incidents.

Armed forces spokesmen reported from the northern city of Chalatenango new clashes between security forces and leftist extremists but did not indicate the number of casualties or other details.

Meanwhile, the patrolling of the country's main cities, a routine event for the 5.5 million Salvadorans who have been living under political violence for more than 1 year, was intensified in the past 48 hours. The reinforcement of armed patrols watching over the capital's strategic points with the support of personnel carriers was evident. During the curfew hours from 1900 to 0500, the patrols are reinforced with the constant overflight of air force planes.

Police sources suggested the possibility that the increase in patrols is due to the imminent outbreak of a new offensive by the extreme leftist organizations to overthrow the government. The extremists launched a general offensive in early January but it failed almost immediately after the U.S. Government renewed the military aid to San Salvador.

According to official figures, at least 1,500 people were killed during more than 10 days of fighting in this capital and the interior of the country. To this figure are added the more than 13,000 people killed as a result of the political violence in 1980.

Antiguerrilla Operation

PA070304 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2214 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 6 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Military spokesmen said today that a military operation has been in progress since yesterday on the slopes of Conchagua Volvano, in the eastern part of El Salvador, from which the guerrillas communicate by visual means with Nicaragua.

The Conchagua Volcano is 150 km from San Salvador, in La Union Department in the eastern-most part of the country and is separated from Nicaragua by only 25 km of sea on the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific Ocean.

Although no information has been released on the results of the military operation, which is still in progress, military sources said that the Conchagua Volcano "has strategic importance regardless of the number of guerrillas or camps on its slopes."

The areas in which it is known that the guerrillas have strong forces are in Chalatenango, to the north, San Vicente to the east, and Morazan in the extreme northeast. It is estimated that the total guerrilla forces amount to some 5,000 men, most of whom are heavily armed.

A military spokesman said that "some peasants had informed the armed forces that late at night they had seen luminous signals toward the east, where Nicaragua is located, and that they had also heard planes at night which were not flights made by the Salvadoran Armed Forces."

Meanwhile, the Armed Forces Press Committee released a communique denying reports published yesterday which said that "the Salvadoran Air Force had destroyed a guerrilla helicopter."

The rest of the country has only suffered harassment in some parts of the capital and in Zacatecoluca, in La Paz Department, some 56 km southeast of San Salvador.

Powerful Bomb

PA070228 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2232 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 6 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--This morning a high-powered bomb explosion destroyed the Delirio Bridge, damaged a national electric power station and left entire eastern part of El Salvador in the dark.

The explosion occurred at 0417 (0917 GMT) at which time the clock in the electric company's central in San Miguel stopped.

The explosion occurred near the Delirio Bridge, destroying it and halting traffic between San Miguel and La Union Department in the eastern part of the country.

Blackout, Troop Mobilization

PA070351 Paris AFP in Spanish 0028 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 6 Feb (AFP)--The Salvadoran capital may remain 2 more days without electricity as result of a dynamite attack against a high-power transmission line by rebel groups last week.

"The damage was so serious," a spokesman of the Salvadoran power plant told AFP, "that the consequences will still be felt for 48 hours."

Throughout the day, the Salvadoran capital suffered new power interruptions today which affected several sectors of the city. The lack of energy also caused damage to the city's water pumps, further hampering the already inadequate supply.

An extensive troops mobilization toward San Antonio Abal, however, on the slopes of San Salvador Volcano, appears to announce an army counteroffensive against guerrilla positions in the area, a few kilometers from downtown San Salvador.

Several military patrols were observed in the afternoon crossing San Salvador, toward that sector, which has stirred the residents' concern about possible heavy fighting in the area.

FMLN Bulletin No 28

PA061617 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 6 Feb 81

[War Bulletin No 28 issued on 4 February by the Information Section of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] General Command]

[Text] Fierce fighting continued in the area near the Gulf of Fonseca coast and south of La Union port in La Union Department on 3 February. The war situation remains the same at Conchagua Volcano and its surroundings, where the enemy's attempts at driving the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front forces into the sea have failed. The genocidal action by the enemy was focused on the peaceful residents of Agua Escondida, Yologual, Amapalita, Peidra Blanca and Conchaguita.

The Guatemalan Embassy was attacked again and two policemen died as a result. A burst of fire from automatic weapons smashed the front part of the building, where the Guatemalan foreign minister is allegedly staying, to pieces. He is on his second day of an official visit to the genocidal junta.

A Honduran military plane bombed FMLN positions in Morazan Department this morning. Meanwhile, C-130 Hercules planes continued to land at Ilopango Airport every night, bringing light tanks and war supplies.

United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we shall win! El Salvador, 4 February 1981, 1600.

Radio Venceremos Report

PA070246 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Here is more data from San Salvador: In recent hours, in the neighborhoods on the outskirts of San Salvador and in towns in the interior of the country, there were confrontations between the troops of the dictatorial regime and our forces. In addition, there were armed encounters in San Antonio Abad, in the northern part of the capital, when a military patrol was caught in an ambush that we set in the area.

We report that there were other clashes on North Street in Mejicanos at the [words indistinct] transnational company and (?three) buses were set on fire, although there were no casualties.

Here are other reports from San Salvador. An explosion caused considerable damage to a telecommunications installation in Ilopango, 6 km east of the capital. This is one of the actions taken by our militias and fighters against the installations of the military dictatorship.

Information received from San Nicolas Lempa indicates that our forces intercepted a train coming from La Union Department. Our forces in San Nicolas Lempa intercepted a train. There was a confrontation with the dictatorship and a military guard was killed.

Another armed clash took place between our forces and the dictatorship on the San Vicente-Zacatecoluca highway. From nearby hills our forces attacked troops of the dictatorship who had arrived to dismantle a barricade made of trucks which our militiamen and fighters had established there some hours before. The Red Cross later reported that many soldiers were injured in this confrontation.

In the city of San Vicente our forces occupied a radio station for 1 hour to broadcast a war bulletin in which they reported on their most recent actions [words indistinct] coming from San Vicente. In that city, the FMLN forces occupied a radio station for 1 hour and broadcast a war bulletin in which we reported on the most recent actions carried out against the dictatorship by the Anastasio Aquino paracentral front. Additionally, judicial authorities in San Salvador examined 13 bodies, the victims of the official repression of the dictatorship during the curfew.

Here is more information from Cuscatlan: Today the enemy began bombing and shelling the civilian population in Cuscatlan Department. Large infantry contingents have been deployed to act against the residents. Our forces have been involved in heavy fighting. Several people's mines have exploded against military convoys in Cuscatlan.

Radio Venceremos denounces the cowardly indiscriminate attack on the people of Cuscatlan Department just as we recently denounced the crimes against women and children ordered by the dictatorship in La Union and Usulutan Departments.

From Morazan Department, we have received the following news. The forces of Sergeant Duarte's junta and the murderous colonels which have been assigned to recove the so-called Black Street in Morazan Department were caught by booby traps with which we have mined the highway. We have also dug ditches and placed obstacles.

More information received from the Francisco Sanchez front indicates that we have closed the higheway from San Francisco Gotera to the entire northern party of Morazan Department. Similarly, we have cut the telephone and electrical lines.

We have isolated the enemy military posts in (?Meanguera), Jocoaitique, Perquin, Joateca, San Fernando, Torola and Villa del Rosario, a town which we recently occupied for 12 hours.

In all those towns mentioned in Morazan Department, many soldiers have deserted in view of the isolation of their towns and the repudiation of the people of Morazan.

Last minute information from La Union Department indicates that in the dawn hours, we sabotaged the electrical plant at El Delirio. We attacked the guard post at El Delirio and we dynamited the bridge leading to El Cuco.

Today we erected barricades on the highway between El Delirio and [words indistinct] on the coastal highway. We also blew up two high-tension towers which caused a total blackout in the neighboring towns.

A new attack was launched against the town of Joateca. Our forces resumed their attacks on that town in Morazan Department at 2300 on 5 February. We note that our forces recently attacked Joateca [words indistinct] out attack on the town of Joateca.

Continued Fighting

PA080421 Paris AFP in Spanish 1753 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Feb (AFP)--Three persons were killed in a brief clash today between security forces and two men who entrenched themselves in a bakery in downtown Soyapango, some 6 km from San Salvador, it was learned here today.

According to witnesses, two youths with guns threatened the driver of a vehicle and his son as they descended in front of the bakery. The youths took the 50-year-old man into the bakery while the boy alerted a passing Salvadoran Treasury Police convoy.

AFP arrived at the scene as the security guards fired on the bakery and lobbed tear-gas grenades over the roof and into the interior of the house.

When the shooting was over, the body of one of the attackers lay on the sidewalk before the bakery, while two other bodies, one of them the older man, lay in the main room. Thus ended another chapter in the escalade of violence affecting this country.

The crowd, which gathered minutes after, was dispersed by the police, who fired into the air for this purpose.

When the AFP correspondent returned to the city amidst a large number of people and automobiles advancing slowly, a young man approached the vehicle and told the persons inside, "We shall win."

It was also learned here that fighting continued between the armed forces and fighters of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] on the slopes of Conchagua Volcano in La Union Department, some 180 km southeast of this capital. However, the authorities have not released any official communique on the results of the operation, which several sectors claim is being deployed in the region.

Meanwhile, it was learned that fighting continued today in Suchitoto, 50 km north of this capital, where the army is implementing a vast counterinsurgency operation. Foreign correspondents have not been able to visit this region because the necessary authorization has not been granted. The general staff said that this decision was taken because the "the situation is very dangerous for newsmen." There are no specific reports about what is happening in Suchitoto.

Meanwhile, San Miguel, the third most important city in the country, remained blacked out today because power lines were cut during sabotage activities.

Sabotage has increased in recent days as well as harassment of military forces. The FMLN has said that these activities are part of a new guerrilla strategy and "the prelude to the second stage of the general offensive."

This morning Salvadoran Social Security Institute officials announced that extreme security measures would be taken in the central building because of the bomb threats in the modern 12-story building housing the institute's administration.

The building was totally evacuated by its employees, but after a thorough search, a false alarm was declared.

Meanwhile, the Economy Ministry extended for 90 more days a decree banning the import of luxury items from regions other than Central America. The announcement was made today. The decree was passed in December to prevent a possible capital drain.

FDR'S UNGO SEES PEOPLE REAFFIRMING NATIONALISM

PA061417 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Statement by Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, at news conference in Bogota; no date given--recorded]

[Text] The Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] directorate feels that this whole situation is helping strengthen the unity of the Salvadoran people, who realize that this is a struggle in which all the Salvadorans are involved and not just one group. This is a struggle in which the people are reaffirming nationalism and self-determination and opposing interventionism.

Private enterprise, whether members or not of the FDR, is beginning to accept the FDR's plan, and this of course is contributing to a better understanding of the situation. We can say the same for the Salvadoran Army's patriotic sectors, who are aware that the army is becoming a puppet army as a result of recent actions by the U.S. Government, which has virtually taken control of it. We just read in NEWSWEEK that there are 23 U.S. military advisers in El Salvador and that the Pentagon is planning to send 55 more. This will make a total of 78 U.S. military advisers, senior officers holding key positions in the Salvadoran Army. These 78 U.S. military advisers represent 15 percent of the total officers of the Salvadoran Army in key positions. This virtually gives them control of the army in the counterinsurgency war against the Salvadoran people.

This is a situation that the patriotic Salvadoran Army officers are aware of. They are beginning to see that FDR government program is a program that best serves the political and social interests of the Salvadoran people, and they want a democracy in which human rights and freedoms are respected and in which all sectors have the right to decide their own destiny.

RUBEN ZAMORA CALLS FOR CONDEMNATION OF U.S.

PA080342 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Interview with Ruben Zamora, member of a Political and Diplomatic Commission of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, in New Delhi; no date given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Zamora, we would like to know the objectives of the visit of the Salvadoran delegation to the Indian capital.

[Answer] The reason for our visit to the conference of foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries movement is twofold. First, our objective is to identify ourselves with the nonaligned principles, which are shared by our government programs, and to state our aspiration to belong to the Nonaligned Movement. Second, we have the fundamental objective of informing the foreign ministers who will meet here about the serious situation being faced by our country in view of the threats of the U.S. Government about a massive intervention in addition to the military intervention that is already taking place in favor of the Christian Democratic-military junta in El Salvador. We want to ask the conference to reject and condemn this intervention and to call for an end to this intervention so that the Salvadoran people can decide for themselves their own future.

[Question] Tell us about the political and diplomatic efforts that you have already made.

[Answer] The Political and Diplomatic Commission has carried out an intense effort at the international level. For example, at the United Nations, we were present during the recent meeting of the General Assembly. A resolution condemning the government's violations of human rights and calling on all the governments of the world not to intervene in El Salvador and not to send arms was presented and approved by a large majority of the General Assembly. There were only 13 votes against it. A large majority supported our position.

We have also visited various governments on the American Continent and in Europe and Africa, and there has been much understanding toward the struggle of the Salvadoran people and a position against foreign intervention. Advocates of this position are governments such as that of Canada, the FRG, Austria, Algeria, Libya, Yugoslavia and so forth.

[Question] Zamora, how would you characterize the present military situation in El Salvador?

[Answer] I would summarize the country's present situation by discussing two important points. On the one hand, we see how the process of disintegration of the present government continues. During our military offensive, the low morale of the troops--and even of the army's corps of officers--became evident when they faced the forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. The disintegration of the government itself also became evident with the resignation of the deputy planning minister and that of the director of the Salvadoran Institute for Coffee Exports. This is a government that cannot consolidate itself, on the contrary, it is rapidly deteriorating.

On the other hand, it is clear that the popular movement has entered a new decisive political and military phase in the liberation process of our people. With the initiation of the general offensive, we took the offensive, speaking from a military point of view. At this moment, we are of the opinion that we remain on the offensive. The government's military forces are on the defensive and the plan of struggle against the army is being carried out in line with the plans of our organizations.

[Question] Zamora, according to information we have received, the final declaration prepared for this ministers' meeting of the nonaligned, discusses the case of El Salvador.

[Answer] That's right. The final declaration specifically mentions the case of El Salvador and the problem of foreign intervention in the internal affairs of our nation. We salute this resolution. We believe it is a truly positive step. However, it is our point of view that the resolution could be made even clearer and could point out which government is really intervening in Salvadoran affairs, that is, the Government of the United States of North America.

PICHINTE AFFIRMS STRENGTH OF FMLN'S FORCES

PA072252 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpts] We are this moment somewhere in the Francisco Sanchez eastern front, where we are about to begin an important political event during which Companero Jose Leoncio Pichinte, member of the FMLN [Farabundo Marti Liberation Front] Executive Committee and secretary general of the 28 February People's Leagues will be introduced to troops of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front in this war front. We will also present Captains Juan Francisco Mena Sandoval and Marcelo Cruz Cruz, who are at this front.

At this ceremony, we are denying the propaganda of slander and lies by the dictatorship's network. It has said on several occasions, even in the new conference given by Sergeant Duarte and Minister of Defense Garcia, that companeros Captains Juan Francisco Mena Sandoval and Marcelo Cruz Cruz had been arrested in Guatemala and were being interrogated.

Also, the fascist propaganda said that these companeros had been arrested on national territory, more specifically, in Santa Ana. The presence of these companeros over here near the microphones of Radio Venceremos refutes Sergeant Duarte and refutes the genocidal (?Defense Minister) Garcia.

Here is Companero Pichinte:

As member of the organization, member of the FMLN Executive Committee, it is a pleasure and an honor to be here with you [words indistinct].

Our struggle, which we have been waging for more than 50 years now, to end [word indistinct], poverty, hunger and so forth at this moment has reached a stage in which the decisive battles are being fought to conquer power, that is, to achieve social justice, liberty and our desired independence.

To this effect, in the first battles that have been waged of the general offensive launched by the FMLN along with the people there are [words indistinct] and several issues. One of them is that we have been able to (?give evidence) of the ability of the people's forces to fight throughout the nation. This has been proven since important forces, as you already know, [word indistinct] were besieged by our forces, in some cases for hours and in others even for several days, better said, for 4 days. For example, this was shown in the cases of Morazan, La Union, Usulutan, Tecoluca, San Vicente, Chalatenango, Santa Ana and other places. The enemy did not suspect that the people would be capable of accumulating this torrent of revolutionary forces.

The enemy, the Christian Democratic-military junta and its armed forces, is no longer alone able to hold back the organized fight of the people and their forces, the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR].

In conclusion, we can say in summary that the first battles fought in this general offensive we are launching against the enemy have allowed us to (?evaluate) a greater political and military weakening (?of its forces). In turn, this fact has helped us to (?put them) on a strategic defensive position.

This is of fundamental importance for our struggle since it signifies a push for our [word indistinct] within the framework of the conquest of power.

Now then, in order to convert this initial push into new battles that will definitely defeat the oppressors, the revolutionary and democratic forces, the FMLN and the FDR, have initiated a reconditioning of their forces, principally in the zone of San Salvador. I am referring to the capital. [Passage indistinct] so that this will be increasingly significant. But this in no way means that we have gone over to a defensive position, as Sergeant Duarte wants people to believe, that is, the Christian Democratic-military junta. On the contrary, we remain on the offensive. In the initial battles, new positions have been taken, as you already know, and we are maintaining them and defending them with our weapons in hand.

The difference, therefore, lies in the fact that we are in times when the war does not develop equally in all the national territory. In some parts of the nation, such as San Vicente, Chalatenango, Morazan, La Union and others, the offensive of our forces against the enemy is greater than in other areas of the nation. [Words indistinct] than the San Salvador zone.

As I said before, it is within this situation that new battles are being prepared. In this situation, to prepare new battles means to prepare the troops more, the popular army of which you are also (?members).

Therefore, we can say that the new battles must become even stronger and more decisive, which implies even more sacrifice on our part to accomplish all the tasks our war imposes on us to conquer our definitive liberty at last.

On the other hand, the enemy, the Christian Democratic-military junta, is isolated both domestically and internationally. But this isolation is not because of (?a single will).

It is due to the determined struggle which all of you and the rest of the compatriots at the rest of the war fronts have waged, with arms in hand, to gain this international support and thus to isolate the enemy.

Abroad, the only ones who support the enemy are the recognized dictatorships, the repressive and genocidal dictatorships like Chile, Israel, Honduras, Guatemala, the pro-imperialist Government of Venezuela and mainly, the U.S. Government which in turn directly directs the genocidal war the junta is launching against us.

Militarily, the enemy has suffered, as (?I previously said), with higher [word indistinct] than the previous ones.

Militarily, it become difficult for them to hold back the advance of our people guided by the FMLN and FDR.

In the face of this situation, the enemy, seeing that alone they cannot cope with the historic struggle of our forces, of our people, is grabbing the intervention of U.S. imperialism to try to save this corrupt, unfair system which for so many years has kept us oppressed.

It is thus that U.S. imperialism, along with the internal enemy, the military junta, have begun a series of maneuvers for some time now, trying to justify direct intervention against us.

[Words indistinct] that Sandinists have entered through [word indistinct] to support the FMLN. They have started saying that the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics--the USSR--and Cuba are intervening on our side. The purpose of this is to prepare the necessary international conditions to justify their sending assault troops against us, their invasion on our fatherland.

Besides, the intervention began a long time ago. It is not new. But now they are planning to carry out a larger-scale intervention. Along this line, the preparations that the Government of Venezuela has made together with the military government junta of El Salvador, are a direct intervention by the Venezuelan Government and an indirect intervention of the imperialist U.S. Government of President Reagan.

We have said that we face the threat of an invasion from U.S. imperialism. This invasion could be direct or indirect. U.S. imperialism is planning to carry out its intervention with the troops it has stationed in Puerto Rico and Panama, or through the governments, pardon me, the armies, of Honduras and Guatemala.

It is a fact that the Honduran and Guatemalan Armies are already intervening. You have witnessed the Honduran Army's intervention. In the face of this, we must be sure that our people [words indistinct], that our people, led by the FMLN and the FDR, will respond with a uniform combat that will be waged by 5 million Salvadorans up in arms who will use all the forms of popular struggle to turn El Salvador into the tomb of U.S. imperialist interventions. [applause]

OFFENSIVE REPORTEDLY SUCCESSFUL AT HOME, ABROAD

PA081858 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Since 10 January, when our people started the general offensive against the dictatorship, we have achieved important objectives. All over the country the enemy has been stunned by the fire power of our forces. The oligarchy, imperialism and the puppet colonels never dreamed such force could be generated by the united and armed Salvadoran people.

Internationally, our people have rallied massive expressions of solidarity everywhere.

Students, labor groups, parliaments, intellectuals, large sectors of U.S. society, teachers organizations and other organizations all over the world have raised their voices to recognize the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front as the legitimate representatives of the Salvadoran people.

Militarily, the offensive has assured the consolidation of our rear areas. This means that we are strengthening our positions in the liberated areas and preparing for the decisive battles against an enemy who is growing more exhausted every day. The dictatorship now is nothing but a political corpse. Our military operations have immobilized the enemy troops and put them on the defensive. Our guerrilla columns advance right under their noses. We appear where least expected, with our militia and our fighters constantly surrounding them. Soon the enemy will learn about the people's armed power.

The enemy faces not only economic bankruptcy; it also faces total isolation and repudiation abroad, compared only to that against Somoza at the end of his rule. The dictatorship faces the crumbling of its repressive forces. The army is split, and those stained with the blood of the people will stay in that army until the time comes to flee to Miami; the other side, the democratic and nationalist group identified with the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, will join our ranks in due time. Meanwhile, scores of troops--as happened in Morazan Department--are deserting in view of the pointless battle against their own class.

Let the people upport their own struggle. Is it not the people who make up the armed forces? Is it not the peasants, the students, the professionals, the honest officers and the patriotic businessmen who are carrying on this struggle? How can Sergeant Duarte explain how a dictatorship, armed to the teeth by Yankee imperialism, with 20,000 troops cannot defeat a handful of bandits, as Duarte calls us--we who have left everything behind to put our hearts and lives if necessary at the disposal of the process that will lead us to freedom. [Words indistinct] on the verge of establishment of a democratic revolutionary government.

El Salvador now has no possibility of conciliation with the murderers of the people. The path has been chosen, and we shall follow it in the search for our main objective: peace to build the fatherland denied us by the oppressor, the fatherland where health and education are not luxuries but rights earned by our people, where work will provide the fruits of a worthy existence, and not be for exploitation.

El Salvador will achieve peace to the extent to which we all join efforts to eliminate a dictatorship which for 50 years by different means has exploited and stained our fatherland with blood. Then peace will no longer be a dream in a country open to hope for a heroic people worthy of being free.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTRY: GOOD RELATIONS WITH EL SALVADOR

PA061737 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Guatemala and El Salvador maintain friendly diplomatic and commercial relations with mutual understanding. The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry has confirmed that our country and El Salvador are maintaining their diplomatic relations unchanged and that at no time can it be thought that we are considering the possible withdrawal of our diplomatic mission in that sister republic.

Reports recently about attacks on our embassy in El Salvador raise the belief that the Guatemalan Government will take extreme measures, but this is not true, especially when our relations with El Salvador are friendly and remain unchanged.

PLANS TO INTERVENE IN SALVADORAN CONFLICT DENIED

PA080310 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1845 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government reasserted here today that it is not interfering and will never interfere in the Salvadoran conflict.

The Guatemalan foreign minister thereby rejected the Soviet news agency TASS report saying that Guatemala is preparing a large-scale invasion of El Salvador.

The foreign minister said that "Guatemala has fraternal relations with the Central American peoples and respects their governments."

The minister also reasserted his state's adherance to the principle of nonintervention in the affairs of other states.

MLN DEPUTY CALLS FOR AREA AXIS AGAINST SUBVERSION

PA060442 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Deputy Leonel Sisniega Otero, the official spokesman for the National Liberation Movement [MLN], has said that the party regrets the statements made by Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez to the effect that no Guatemala-El Salvador-Honduras axis exists to defend the area from the communist advance.

Sisniega Otero said: It seems like a good idea to me since the attack on El Salvador is a multinational attack, given the nationality of those who participate in those movements. I believe that there should at least be a Central American stance because, although we are different countries, we are a part of the great Central American community and, therefore, we would have every right to establish such an axis.

There is no reason for the filibusters of 1981 not to be expelled by the Central American armies, Sisniega Otero said. He said we should remember that many years ago, when William Walker took over Nicaragua, armies from Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and a brigade of Nicaraguans entered Nicaragua from the north, while the Costa Rican Army entered from the south to throw the filibusters of of Central American territory. That effort, Sisniega Otero said, could be repeated now, with Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras joining with brigades from Nicaragua and individuals from Costa Rica, so that together they could throw out the filibusters of 1981 who have taken control of Nicaragua, are struggling to take control of El Salvador and are laying the groundwork for taking over all of Central America.

POLICEMEN, NEWSMAN KILLED IN INTENSIFIED VIOLENCE

PA070338 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2312 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 6 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Several police installations were attacked, in which two policemen were killed, and a newsman was shot to death. This was part of the intensification of political violence in Guatemala.

Television newscaster Jorge Marroquin Mejia was machinegunned to death as he descended from a bus in the western part of the capital. Marroquin was 40 years old.

He had just left the "Tele-Prensa" news program a few minutes before and was on his way home.

Two gunmen, who were waiting for him, fired at point-blank range and fled.

The newsman died on the bus door, two other passengers were wounded.

Attacks on Police Corps

PA080259 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1938 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 7 Feb (LATIN)--According to the police the former deputy chief of the Guatemalan judicial police, Luis Alfonso Garcia, was shot to death last night by a group of unidentified persons. The death of the former policeman is part of a wave of attacks suffered by the police corps during recent months during which some 50 policemen have been killed.

Last night unidentified groups machinegunned two police posts in Escuentla Department south of this capital. No casualities were reported. Two other similar attacks were conducted Thursday night in this capital. Two policemen were killed and two others wounded.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT PAZ GARCIA ADDRESSES INFANTRY TROOPS

PA070334 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Speech by President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia at ceremony marking eighth anniversary of 7th Infantry Battalion in Cucuyagua, Copan Department--presumably on 5 February--recorded]

[Excerpt] Comrades in arms of the 7th Infantry Battalion: We are gathered today filled with joy and patriotism to celebrate the eighth anniversary of this important combat unit of our armed forces. As I have said in previous occasions, the 7th Infantry Battalion fulfills an important military and political funtion in this delicate region of the national territory. The responsibility has grown in the past 12 months in view that historic events have taken place domestically and in our international relations, particularly with regards to the Central American region.

I am sure that each of the members of this unit are aware of their (?strategic) importance in view of those historic events and in view of our duty as soldiers and as citizens to (?contribute as much possible) in the consolidation of our domestic peace and to safeguard the permanent respect of our territorial integrity in this region.

In the domestic area, we have assumed in behalf of the armed forces the sacred responsibility of presiding over the destiny of Honduras and of leading the citizenry toward the establishment of a democratic and representative regime through a free and honest electoral process.

In the international areas, we believe the most important event of the past 12 months has been the signing of the general peace treaty with El Salvador which begins a new phase in the lives of the two nations and a [word indistinct] of the economic, political and social relations in all the (?Central America) area.

The [word indistinct] repercussions of events in Central America and the dangers of international subversion have indirectly afiected our country, particularly economically and socially. The border towns, unfortunately the poorest and most isolated in the country, have been made aware of the harshness of these events through the mass entrance of refugees who worsen the already difficult and precarious existence of those locations. In this sense, our [word indistinct] commitment and our position as a country [words indistinct] and demands from us sacrifices which you soldiers of this unit [words indistinct].

I want to take advantage of this opportunity to particularly address the citizens of this western sector of Honduras. I want to ask them to abandon their apathy and indifference and to give the government and the armed forces all their support, help and interest. I want to ask them to be aware of their civic duties and to understand that the problems of the refugees, economy, development, public works and the social and cultural (?needs) of the region can only be resolved or lessened with (?their support).

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE DISCUSSES PLATFORM, REAGAN

PA071917 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Interview with Ricardo Zuniga Augustinus, presidential candidate of the Honduran National Party, by reporter Andres Torres; place and date not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] You have just accepted the National Party's presidential nomination. What are your initial comments?

[Answer] Thank you for this beautiful opportunity. I am addressing my own party members to thank them for this honorable nomination. I can assure the Honduran people that the National Party, following the party tenets, will first protect the national soil. This is the party that best suits the country.

[Question] Let us talk about your party's government plans. What can the people expect of the presidential candidate?

[Answer] The people can expect that I will provide more of the same service I provided when I was vice president.

[Question] What about peasants and workers, sir?

[Answer] Of course, peasants and workers are the largest part of our population. We understand that our party is comprised mostly of peasants and workers. We say this because many people have to be transported from outlying areas.

[Question] What about social differences?

[Answer] A society without social differences is what the National Party has always longed for. You may remember the party's desire to improve the status of the working class under Juan Manuel Galvez's administration. The first strike that achieved its objectives was held when a nationalist government was in power.

[Question] It has been said that Mr Reagan's accession to power in the United States will benefit the National Party. What can you say about this?

[Answer] I can't say I can attest to that. The only thing I can attest to is that the party has not been approached by the American Embassy which has a closer relationship with the Christian Democratic Party and the Liberal Party.

[Question] Does the National Party need that relationship with the American Embassy?

[Answer] Of course. We need scholarships that the American people, not the embassy, are giving. We need that relationship. We need to be related to the representative of the most powerful nation in the world.

[Question] Do you think the American Embassy's attitude will change?

[Answer] I don't know. I wouldn't dare say something like that. [end recording]

NEW GUERRILLA GROUP EXPLODES PROPAGANDA BOMBS

PA070114 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 28 Jan 81 p 8

[Text] Two more bombs exploded in the afternoon of 26 January in Tegucigalpa. They were similar to the one which had exploded at noon that same day in the central park in front of the Metropolitan Cathedral.

Police spokesmen confirmed that besides the homemade bomb that exploded at noon on Monday, two others were set off. One was set off in La Libertad Park directly in front of the Labor and Social Welfare Ministry and another near the San Isidro market.

It was reported that an alleged guerrilla organization, the Cinchonero People's Liberation Movement [Movimiento Popular de Liberacion "Cinchonero"--MPL "Cinchonero"] took credit for the bombs.

"Cinchonero" is a Honduran historical figure who real name was Serapio Romero and who in 1865 led an armed insurrection of gold workers, agricultural workers and peasants in Olancho Department against the forces of the Jose Maria Medina government.

The MPL "Cinchonero" so far had been completely unknown in the country. As of yesterday afternoon the police still did not have any information on its membership.

The three bombs spewed a large amount of communiques that condemned the Honduran Army's intervention in favor of the military-Christian Democratic government of El Salvador.

NICARAGUA

RAMIREZ ON EL SALVADOR POLICY, DOMESTIC TASKS

LD061447 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 3 Feb 81 p 4

[Jesus Ceberio undated interview in Managua with Nicaraguan junta member Sergio Ramirez: "If United States harasses us we will have to radicalize the Nicaraguan revolution"]

[Text] Managua--Question: What is your opinion of the attacks being made on the Nicaraguan Government for its alleged backing for the El Salvador guerrillas?

Answer: We are not surprised that the Salvadoran military is somewhat apprehensive about what is happening in Nicaragua and that it is inclined to accuse us of supporting the guerrilla fighters in its own country. There is some kind of logic behind the junta's belief that a government such as ours, which stemmed from guerrilla fighters, is supporting an armed movement with similar characteristics.

Question: Are you yourselves not helping to nurture these accusations with your official campaigns in support of the insurrection?

Answer: The most prudent attitude on our part would be to maintain a clean diplomatic neutrality and to assist covertly in supplying weapons. However, we have not concealed our sympathy for the Salvadoran people's struggle, but direct military aid is something quite different.

Question: Might some threat be posed to the Nicaraguan process in the interests of the United States by implicating you in the Salvadoran conflict?

Answer: It seems to us that it is all designed to create confusion. [U.S. ambassador in El Salvador] White accuses us of a disembarkation, which it has never been possible to prove. [Salvadoran President] Duarte says that the proof of the Nicaragian invasion is the wood of which the ships are made, from a tree which grows here but not in El Salvador, as if the two countries were in different ecological regions. Then some of these charges are refuted, but they remain in circulation to justify some kind of future action against Nicaragua.

Question: What kind of stance are you hoping Reagan will adopt with respect to your government?

Answer: We hope to maintain relations of mutual respect with the United States, just as we have hitherto. We are not complaining about our relations with the Carter administration and we want Reagan to maintain the same degree of respect for our sovereignty.

Question: Are you not afraid of a stiffening of U.S. policy in view of Reagan's record?

Answer: A stiffening by the United States would prompt a radicalization of our policy. However, we do not want to stiffen our own position. Hitherto we have successfully achieved our aim of advancing a pluralist revolutionary process, with a private enterprise sector which enjoys all possible opportunities. If we are subjected to economic pressure the revolution will have to alter its course because it must survive.

Question: Don't you believe that a tough policy on Reagan's part would in the long term facilitate the insurrectionary processes in Central America?

Answer: Every U.S. administration must understand that the worst mistake that it could make would be to internationalize the Salvadoran conflict. It would create expanding waves of violence throughout the region, which we do not want. We want the conflict to be resolved without outside interference.

Question: [Interior Minister] Commander Borges said recently that an attack on El Salvador would be an attack on Nicaragua.

Answer: Obviously. Central America is a country politically disunited for artificial reasons, but it is a single country. If anyone lands troops in El Salvador he is landing them in Nicaragua. We will not fail to react.

Question: What would Nicaragua's reaction be?

Answer: We would have to seen under what circumstances the intervention occurred, but we would react in some way.

Question: Your government has declared 1981 the year of defense, and all the media are urging the civilian population to join the people's militia. What is the reason for this extraordinary military development?

Answer: Across the border with Honduras there are several thousand Somozist guards who last year claimed over 100 lives. We know that Somozists living in Guatemala are given false documents so they can travel to Costa Rica. There are also guards in Miami. We can see that all these people are acting freely and that they are gathering money to prepare raids and terrorist attacks. We must defend the country and the revolution. This is why we are urging the people to join the people's militia and to mobilize for the sake of defense.

Question: You have been criticized for allocating a vast effort to defense which would have been directed toward rebuilding the country.

Answer: If we had gained power having won elections, perhaps we would not have had to concern ourselves so much with defense. But we are experiencing a revolutionary process whkch stemmed from armed struggle and we are altering the face of the country. There are enemies of this process both at home and abroad. In order to advance the revolution it is necessary to defend it. Well, the foundation of our defense is the people's militia. Its members are not exclusively committed to it: They are workers, professional cadres and students, who organize themselves militarily without abandoning their productive tasks.

Question: Isn't economic precariousness the major danger?

Answer: This year we will exceed the prewar 1978 production levels. This constitutes a major gain. We are one of the four fastest-expanding Latin American countries; we have reactivated our agriculture back to normal levels and have done almost as well in industry. There are factors that do not depend on us, such as oil prices, which have a major impact on a weak economy such as ours, but on the domestic plane we have achieved substantial improvements through the agricultural reform and the nationalization of fishing, mining, forestry and the financial system. This latter aspect has enabled us to rationalize the granting of credits to small and medium entrepreneurs.

HONDURAN AIRSPACE VIOLATION CHARGE REJECTED

PA070317 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry yesterday delivered to Honduran Ambassador Roberto Suazo Tome a note in which it rejects as unacceptable and improper the Honduran Government's charges of an alleged violation of Honduran airspace by a Sandinist Air Force helicopter.

At the same time, the note reiterated a demand for a satisfactory explanation of the incursions of armed bands from Honduras territory, which on 24 January caused the death of seven members of the Sandinist People's Militias.

The note sent to Honduran Government contains reliable indications of the immunity with which counterrevolutionary bands that conspire against the Sandinist revolution are operating in that country.

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY STEMS FROM 'INTERNAL CRISIS'

PA071921 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The internal crisis of capitalism in the United States, a crisis which is characterized by chronic inflation, a progressive increase in the price of commodities, a dependence on energy, a constant increase of the unemployment rate, the paralysis of industry and so forth, is the heavy burden that is moving U.S. imperialism toward a policy of warlike provocation, a policy which is pushing the world toward the brink of an outbreak of events with unforeseeable consequences.

That is why when candidate Reagan began his campaign, he pulled formulas out of his magic hat which, it said, would ease--or at least try to solve--the acute social and economic problems facing the American people.

U.S. voters were unable to discern the obvious inability of the Reaganites to settle the internal crisis within the U.S. imperialist government.

Consequently, they evaded the grave danger posed even for them by the warring spirit, the essence of war encrusted in the chauvinist slogans of great power, superiority, presumed threats to national security and so many others that have led the world to sorrowful catastrophes.

U.S. voters, interested in searching for a solution that would usher in an era of bonanza, gave no importance to the warlike boasts of the foreign policy being proclaimed by the Reaganites.

Only a few days of the Reagan administration has been needed to show that those guidelines for Latin American foreign policy which the democratic forces of the continent consider to be immature, electioneering in nature and offensive to the dignity and sovereignty of the Latin American peoples have ceased to exist as theory only and have become the actual practice of U.S. foreign policy.

So far, there are examples galore. There are no more threats to suspend aid to Nicaragua; it is suspended. There is no longer a study of an expansion of military aid to the Salvadoran junta; they are sent arms, supplies and instructors. There is no longer oral condemnation of the violation of human rights in Guatemala and Honduras; these violations are stimulated. All of this is so because terrorism takes place of human rights in this foreign policy and because the Guatemalan gorillas and their Salvadoran and Honduran brothers are dancing to the war and repression rhythm of this policy.

In addition, international pressure is the order of the day in the manipulations of the Yankee State Department, and all of this is to create a climate, which is already developing, at government level to justify armed U.S. intervention in Central America.

These manuevers of persuasion, for example, are forcing a change of positions on the international chessboard of sympathy, at official levels, with regard to the struggle of the Salvadoran people and the Christian Democratic-military junta.

With this in mind, it appears that hopes are diminishing for a Latin American victory in the OAS that will prevent the direct or indirect intervention of the United States in the area.

In any event, the evidence shows that the new Yankee foreign policy is beginning to show results.

They give assurances that they will increase to the utmost their military help to Central American gorillas and that they will turn the Honduran Army into a solid gendarme of its interests in the area. Moreover, they will attempt to drown Nicaragua economically. They will stimulate the attacks of armed Somozist bands. They will broaden their bonds with local reaction in its attempts to destabilize the Sandinist government through an economic boycott and, as a seal of guarantee, they will increase their propaganda abroad for the clear purpose of violating the Nicaraguan revolution, accusing the Sandinist government of being communist.

But, as one of our leaders recently pointed out, the days of fearing imperialism are over. It is not through threats--not even with deeds--that the United States is going to force us to do something that is against our sovereign will.

Thus, our people are preparing for the defense of the fatherland and the revolution. At least 20,000 workers responded on the first day of the call to join the popular militias by the national leadership of our vanguard. They might be able to come in, but will never be able to leave Nicaragua, Humberto Ortega Saavedra, minister of defense and commander of the Revolution, pointed out a few days ago.

If it is not a euphemism, then the thunder of battles against the Somozist guards is still fresh in the memory of the Nicaraguan people, and even the thunder of the battles between Sandino's troops and Yankee marines. Also, both are the memories of victory.

But we must make no mistake. An observer commented that the United States feared being bogged down in Central America. This is their historical step and they are not about to lose it. [Este es su traspaso historico y no estan dispuestos a perderlo.] However, we can be sure of one thing: If the United States is trying to get therapy in Central America to cure itself of the Vietnam trauma, Nicaragua and the Central American peoples are prepared to make the remedy much more costly than the illness.

U.S. FOUNDATION STUDY'S 'FALLACIES' NEED NO REPLY

PA071651 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Feb 81 p 2

[Editorial note on the Heritage Foundation document on El Salvador from the "International Commentary" section: "Coincidences Between the Recalcitrant Imperialists and the Local Reactionaries--The Case of El Salvador:"--passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] Even though the Heritage Foundation document on El Salvador which we have published dates back to October 1980, its approach to the Salvadoran problem is interesting, particularly now that the situation in the brother country seems to be reaching a critical point.

Likewise, the points made by Mr Digiovanni, who wrote the analysis for the Heritage Foundation, are clear and it is important that they be studied in relation with the views of some sectors in Nicaragua.

On 15 January the newspaper of the reaction [LA PRENSA] published in effect the Nicaraguan Christian Party's views on El Salvador. Its views are the following:

1. The possibility of direct military intervention by imperialism in El Salvador is pure rhetoric of the "communists."

2. Attention to a problem which concerns us even if it is due to its geographical proximity must be sidetracked to make way for issues concerning Europe and Asia, areas which are quite removed from ours.

3. Condemnation of the solidarity by the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Nicaraguan people with the Salvadoran people.

4. The struggle of the Salvadoran brothers is unjust.

5. Any extension of the armed conflict would be our fault.

Such arguments would be ridiculous at any other time, but at the current time they are not only dangerous but traitorous. In their effort to sell out the fatherland, the so-called Social Christians seek to cover up imperialism's interference in the current Salvadoran situation. More papist than the pope, the Nicaraguan "Social Christians" are deaf and blind to the events that have taken place:

1. The U.S. State Department has OFFICIALLY confirmed that helicopter gunships, U.S. military advisers and other war materiel have been sent. This has also been confirmed by the Pentagon.

2. Reagan's secretary of state has clearly expressed that he would have preferred "more intense aid" to the Salvadoran Christian Democratic junta and that in view of the character of the crisis in that country, the situation GIVES OCCASION TO DAILY COORDINATION BETWEEN THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT JUNTA.

3. In view of Digiovanni's remarks on the agrarian reform in El Salvador and other essential problems, it is clear that for months the Christian Democratic junta has delegated important portions of power to the representatives of the empire. From these and other statements it is seen that the fundamental support, if not the only one, of the Christian Democratic junta has been based on the U.S. representation.

It is therefore inconceivable that in Nicaragua there are some who dare--with the obstinacy of the deaf who don't want to hear--to promote rumors that tend to involve us in the Salvadoran events in an attempt to hide the U.S. intervention in Salvadoran affairs that the U.S. officials themselves have clearly admitted.

We also want to stress the fact that while the most reactionary sectors of imperialism have made our country a target to be destroyed because they view us as an obstacle to their plans, in Nicaragua there are individuals who are very willing to invent and to spread the slanders and insinuations that only help our people's enemies.

In our view, it will not be necessary to reply to the fallacies and the unfortuate hopes expressed by Digiovanni in the El Salvador section of the Heritage Foundation Document. Those replies correspond to the Salvadoran people and their vanguard who, without asking for anyone's advice or help, are speaking.

FSLN ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON 20TH ANNIVERSARY

PA061606 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Communique from National Directorate of Sandinist National Liberation Front to the Nicaraguan People; date not given--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] The National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] informs the people that this year marks the 20th anniversary of the founding of our vanguard.

On 23 (?July) 1961 men of the stature of Carlos Fonseca, Jose Benito Escobar, German Pomares, Silvio Mayorga, Modesto Duarte, Santos Lopez and Tomas Borge succeeded in combining the efforts of the Nicaraguan people to forge their history by forming the FSLN.

During those difficult years the FSLN represented a continuation of the fatherland's best traditions and the exact opposite of the traitors, the indifferent ones, the capitulators, the accomplices of Somozism and imperialism. The FSLN epitomized secular rebelliousness and the nostalgic hope of the people. It led all efforts to build our future.

The wisdom of our leaders consisted of the fact that, correctly interpreting our history, they combined the patriotic and anti-imperialist deeds of the army, which defended the nation's sovereignty under the leadership of our general of free men and father of the anti-imperialist people's revolution, with the movements of 1944 and 1958, the rebellion of 1954, the execution of the founder of the dynasty in 1956 and the 20 attempted uprisings between 1958 and 1960.

Historical dynamics demanded an end to scattered actions by the Nicaraguans and their transformation into a historical vanguard to organize the people's efforts for final liberation. This was the FSLN. Historical dynamics also demanded the combined actions of new men to overcome the sellout mentality of most of the politicians who were active during the Somozist era.

Circumstances during those years were particularly difficult. Somozism and the repression characterizing it, as well as the hostility and complicity of the ruling sectors, which perceived the fledgling FSLN as their main enemy, had to be faced. Our people have not forgotten the high cost in human lives the FSLN had to pay to become the vanguard of this process.

It was never easy to pass on the Sandinist spirit or to shape our militants with the characteristics of our founders. It was never easy to set examples and to rise above difficulties. We must say that the quality of the Sandinist militant is in direct proportion to his ability to solve the problems of the process connected with the strategic objectives of the revolution.

It is not easy to be a Sandinist militant today either. To us, victory has not meant a stopover on the way to enjoying victory. For a Sandinist, victory has meant assuming greater responsibilities toward equal or greater problems than before. Facing today's problems with the same spirit as yesterday is the task every day. During this year of defense and production, the FSLN militants and the Sandinist people must work, solve problems and face up to today's enemy, which is the same one we had before, with the spirit of our founders and with the qualities accumulated during our 20 years of revolutionary tenacity.

Free fatherland or death! Sandino yesterday, Sandino today, Sandino always!

BRIEFS

DONATION FROM FRG--The solidarity committee of (?Blucherstein) in the FRG has donated $50,000 to the Nicaraguan Deputy Ministry of Adult Education to continue the literacy effort underway here since August 1980. [Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 7 Feb 81 PA]

RAUL CASTRO RECEIVES SOVIET MARSHAL OGARKOV

FL070148 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay V. Ogarkov, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR, chief of general staff ot the USSR Armed Forces and member of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in our country by air at 1730 today.

Ogarkov was received at the airport by Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party Central Committee, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR). Accompanying Raul at the welcoming of the visitor were Division Generals Abelardo Colome Ibarra and Senen Casas Regueiro, both first deputies to the FAR minister; USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov; Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyasov, chief of the Soviet military specialists in Cuba; FAR commanders and officers and the military attaches of the socialist countries in Cuba.

GDR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN GERHARD WEISS ENDS VISIT

FL062243 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has seen off at the air terminal Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Weiss headed his country's delegation to the 10th session of the Cuba-GDR Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. During its stay in Cuba, the delegation of the fraternal country signed a protocol and two governmental agreements, one of credits for the 1981-85 period and the other for the accelerated development of science and technology in Cuba.

The GDR Council of Ministers deputy chairman also was received by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

WRITERS MEETING ENDS WITH EXPRESSION OF SOLIDARITY

FL062254 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Militant solidarity with the struggle of the fraternal Salvadoran people and rejection of the policy of intervention and threats of U.S. imperialism in Central America and the Caribbean have been expressed at the 1981 meeting of Latin American and Caribbean writers. The meeting ended yesterday at the headquarters of Casa de las Americas with the participation of more than 50 prestigious intellectuals.

Roberto Fernandez Retamar, vice president of Casa de las Americas, made the closing remarks. Fernandez Retamar chaired the meeting's work sessions. He emphasized the solidarity with the popular revolutionary process in El Salvador and the importance of participation of intellectuals in the social struggle.

FRG DELEGATION OF SPD VISITS FARMS, MEETS OFFICIALS

FL061314 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Secretariat member Jesus Montane Oropesa has received Konrad Kunick, president of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] in Bremen, and the other members of his delegation at Central Committee headquarters. The SPD delegation, which has been in Cuba for several days, toured sugar mills, vegetable, coffee and tobacco farms and hospitals in Cienfuegos and Sancti Spritius Provinces, where they met with party leaders Humberto Miguel Fernandez and Joaquim Bernal Camero.

HAVANA CALLS U.S. CHARGES AGAINST CUBA 'HOAX'

FL071428 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] With the cooperation of the allegedly reliable daily the NEW YORK TIMES, which has disregarded its policy of only publishing worthwhile news, the Reagan administration continued Friday its propaganda attack against Nicaragua, Cuba and other really free countries, alleging that they are supplying arms to the Salvadoran revolutionaries. Since Tuesday, a spokesman of the U.S. State Department has been making accusations every day against the two countries without producing evidence of any type of document despite the fact that journalists in that department have so demanded.

The most recent hoax, in which the daily the NEW YORK TIMES is participating, alleges that documents supposedly demonstrating such traffic of arms have been captured. The so-called documents, the NEW YORK TIMES states, were found by the Salvadoran regime and immediately delivered to the United States. The alleged find coincided with the energetic condemnation of the Salvadoran Christian Democrat military dictatorship by Europe's social Christian parties meeting in Paris because of horrible violations of the human rights. They also demanded an end to the intervention and military aid in support of such notorious genocidal regime. The Western Europe's social Christian parties particularly condemned the Yankee military intervention in El Salvador. The eight social Christian parties recalled that the junta has already murdered 15,000 Salvadorans and asked their respective governments to stop all aid to the criminals holding power in El Salvador.

SOLIDARITY MEETING DELEGATES PLEDGE SUPPORT

PA060301 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 5 Feb 81

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] International solidarity with the new Nicaragua is a permanent commitment for the revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces in all the world, and especially from our America. However the increase in imperialist hostility toward the Nicaraguan revolutionary process demands a redoubled support from Latin America and the world for the land of Augusto Cesar Sandino. The United States, whose propaganda machinery daily is increasing its slander of Nicaragua, has organized, following Ronald Reagan's arrival in the White House, economic aggression against this Central American nation. The new United States Government, representing the more reactionary, adventurous and aggressive sectors in that nation, is increasing its support of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary forces both at home and abroad and there are even voices in Washington demanding a military intervention in the largest of the Central American republics. The main goal of the first international meeting of solidarity with Nicaragua was the redoubling of world support for the Sandinist revolution. The meeting in Managua gathered 270 delegates, guests and special observers from 37 countries.

The participants in the First International Meeting of Solidarity with Nicaragua, committed themselves to making every effort to channel greater material aid to the Government of National Reconsturction thereby helping to implement the priority social projects planned by the Sandinist revolution. The delegates also committed themselves to intensifying the international campaign disseminating the achievements of the Sandinist revolutionary process in order to counter the lies and slanders spread by the imperialist information media and world reactionaries.

HAVANA REPORTS REAGAN ADDRESS ON ECONOMIC CRISIS

FL061554 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] New York--U.S. President Ronald Reagan has acknowledged that the United States is experiencing the worst economic disorder since 1930 and that the country is threatened with an economic calamity of tremendous proportions. In an address carried by all television stations, Reagan affirmed that, for the first time since World War I, there are more than seven million unemployed Americans and that in the past 2 years the country has experienced a double-digit inflation rate.

Reagan added that if all the unemployed stood in a line, it would stretch from the Atlantic Coast to California. The new White House chief announced that on 18 February he will present to Congress economic proposals whose main measures will be a 10 percent cut in individual income taxes and a reduction of expenditures in several departments. The budget cutbacks that Reagan will propose to Congress will affect the social program for undernourished children and food stamps for persons with income considered to be below the national poverty level, among others. Likewise, the cutbacks will include the budget for scientific research work, fight against diseases, education, mass transportation, road construction and the foreign aid program.

However, the Reagan administration had previously made known its interest in increasing the military budget and had announced that it will step up aid to the Christian Democrat military fascist regime in El Salvador.